The Columbian.

VOL. I.—NO. 21. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

LONG POND HOTEL,

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS,

DOG AND DUN.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

RESTAURANT,

A LITTLE MORE BEER,

STEVENS HOUSE,

FORKS HOTEL,

THE SWAN HOTEL,

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

EXCHANGE SALOON,

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

THE ESPY HOTEL,

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

BRICK HOTEL,

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

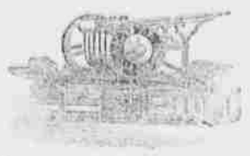
THE UNION HOTEL,

GIRARD HOUSE,

Philadelphia.

B. W. EANADA, Proprietor.

THE COLUMBIAN.



A Democratic Newspaper,

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENNA.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1.50; each subsequent insertion 25 cents.

	1w.	2w.	3w.	1m.	1y.
One square	1.50	2.00	2.50	5.00	25.00
Two squares	3.00	3.50	4.00	8.00	40.00
Three squares	4.50	5.00	6.00	12.00	60.00
Four squares	6.00	8.00	10.00	15.00	80.00
Half column	8.00	12.00	15.00	25.00	120.00
One column	15.00	20.00	25.00	40.00	200.00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3.00, Auditor's Notice $2.50, other advertisements in proportion according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, 5c. per line each insertion.

Transient advertisements payable in advance. All others due after the first insertion.

☞ If in no case, more likely to be sometimes, look to subscribers and to the Publishers, that relative to and all communications respecting the "business" of the paper, be addressed to the "Columbian" Office. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or anything else to be made to and addressed

BIERWAY & PRITCH,

"Columbian Office,"

Bloomsburg, Pa.

Office in Columbian Building, near the Court House.

CHAS. M. CASSIDY,

FRANK B. BIERWAY.

THE LOST CAUSE,

THE GREAT STANDARD HISTORY OF THE SOUTHERN HISTORY OF THE WAR.

By Edward A. Pollard, of Virginia.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN AND COUNTY IN THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

TWENTY-FOUR SPLENDID STEEL PORTRAITS

BLOOMSBURG FANCY THIMBLE AND BOOM WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WOOLEN, WORSTED AND COTTON YARNS,

KNITTING, WEAVING AND COTTON BATTING,

WOOLEN GOODS, BLUE THIMBLES,

FANCY STOCKS,

SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS,

BLANK DEEDS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.

A. IRWIN.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,

STATIONERS,

STEAM POWER PRINTING

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LETTER-SHEET AND NOTE PAPERS OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES,

TWENTY-FOUR SPLENDID STEEL PORTRAITS

BLOOMSBURG FANCY THIMBLE AND BOOM WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WOOLEN, WORSTED AND COTTON YARNS,

KNITTING, WEAVING AND COTTON BATTING,

WOOLEN GOODS, BLUE THIMBLES,

FANCY STOCKS,

SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS,

BLANK DEEDS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.

A. IRWIN.

WM. F. MURPHY'S SONS,

STATIONERS,

STEAM POWER PRINTING

AND

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LETTER-SHEET AND NOTE PAPERS OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES,

The Hotel and Saloon Keepers of Bloomsburg

N. B. STILES,

AUCTIONEER,

AUCTIONEER.

SNYDER, HARRIS & BASSETT,

MEN'S AND BOY'S CLOTHING,

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.

GEORGE WEBB, Supt.

Choice Poetry.

ROCK ME TO SLEEP MOTHER.

The following beautiful poem, written by Mrs. Alexis, has lately been claimed by a Mr. Alexander M. W. Ball, and the controversy it has given rise to is interesting. We shall not enter into it further than to say, that we are satisfied that Mrs. Alexis is the author of the poem, and we commend it to our readers for its beauty, its pathos and its sublimity.—Ed.

Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your flight,
Make me a child again just for to-night!
Mother, come back from the echoless shore,
Take me again to your heart as of yore;
Kiss from my forehead the furrows of care,
Smooth the few silver threads out of my hair;
Over my slumbers your loving watch keep;
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep!

Backward, flow backward, O tide of the years!
I am so weary of toil and of tears,
Toil without recompense, tears all in vain,
Take them, and give me my childhood again!
I have grown weary of dust and decay,
Weary of flattery and world-weary too;
Weary of seeking for rest by the way,
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep!

Tired of the hollow, the false and the hard,
Mother, O mother, my heart calls for you!
Many a summer the grass has grown green,
Blossomed and faded, our faces between;
Yet, with a mother's forgiving and passionate pain,
Long I to clasp you and kiss you again,
Come from the silence so long and so deep;
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep!

Over my heart, in the days that are flown,
No love like mother-love ever has shone;
No other worship abides and endures,
Faithful, unselfish and patient like yours:
None like a mother can charm away pain
From the sick soul and the world-weary brain.
Slumber's soft calms o'er my heavy lids creep,
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep!

Come, let your brown hair just lighted with gold,
Fall on your shoulders again as of old;
Let it drop over my forehead to-night,
Shading my faint eyes away from the light;
For with its sunny-wing'd shadows once more
Happily will throng the sweet visions of yore;
Lovingly, softly, its bright billows sweep;
Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep!

Mother, dear mother, the years have been long
Since I last listened your lullaby song:
Sing them, and while my soul it shall seem
Womanhood's years have been only a dream.
Clasped to your heart in a loving embrace,
With your head pillowed just sweeping my face,
Never hereafter to waken or weep;
Rock me to sleep mother, rock me to sleep!

Miscellaneous.

A HORRIBLE STORY.

An Extraordinary Crime by a Child.

A private letter, written by a resident of Fort Pitt, a small settlement in the Valley of the Saskatchewan, Prince Rupert's Land, contains the following account of a most terrible occurrence which took place there on the 13th of March:

"A dreadful affair happened here the other day; such a singular and out-of-the-way crime, if it can be so called, that it is almost without the bounds of credibility. You know what a quiet little village ours is; here, hedged in by the forest primeval, and subject only to the wants that attend man in his primitive state, we rely mainly on our traps and guns as means of gaining a livelihood; we are as happy, even in our isolation from the busy haunts of men, as were the fabled dwellers in the Utopian Arcadia. The name of the last new-comer is Martin Bathiere. He is a *habitan* from Lower Canada. He came here last fall, accompanied by his wife and five children. It is in this family that the dreadful tragedy which I am about to relate took place. On Saturday, —th inst., Bathiere killed three pigs, slaughtering them in the usual manner—that is, after stabbing the animals and allowing them to bleed to death whilst walking around, he disembowelled them, and plunged their carcases into a vat of boiling water, and then scraped the bristles clean from the skin. The three pigs were then hoisted by the hind legs to an overhanging beam. The butchering operations of Martin were witnessed by his two younger children, boys, of the respective ages of six and eight years. The eldest, Gustave, it was observed at the time, seemed delighted, not only by the stupid actions of the pigs after receiving their death wounds, but also excited and interested in the after process of the slaughtering, clapping his little hands and chattering, in the *patois* of these people, childlike observations of joy. The succeeding, as I have before observed, took place on Saturday. In the morning of the next day the various members of the different households assembled in the little chapel at the east corner of the fort, and heard mass celebrated by our good Father Guegeon. He invited us to attend in the evening, when he intended to discourse upon some subject suitable to the season of the church year. In compliance with his invitation the chapel in the evening was filled with the usual number of worshippers, with the exception of some of the younger members of the community who had been left at home. Among these latter were the two boys of Martin Bathiere. It was pretty late when the meeting broke up. I accompanied Bathiere and his wife towards their house, which was but a short distance from the chapel. When within a few yards of his doorstep we were all startled by observing the little Gustave running towards us holding up his hands all red and bloody; his eyes glistening with a wild, but childlike sort of glee, and crying out in broken French to the effect that he had "killed little piggy; come and see." The mother, startled at the appearance of the boy, interrogated him quickly as to the cause of the blood, but he only clapped his hands as before, muttering about "piggy," and said "Come and see." My first thought was that the child had been playing with the carcasses of the pigs, and that this accounted for the blood. The father and mother also seemed of the same opinion, and chided the boy for what they considered his mischievousness. Little did we imagine the fearful spectacle that awaited us within the house. Soon the door was reached, little Gustave running on before and opening it for us. Oh, horror of horrors! The door is opened, and right before our eyes, hanging from one of the low beams that ran across the room, was the dead, naked, mutilated body of the precious little boy, the youngest of Bathiere's children. The floor was covered with clots and pools of blood, still warm and streaming, and horrible to relate, directly under the hanging corpse were the bowels of the little fellow in a heap, just as they had been torn from the still warm body! The mother, with a frantic shriek, swooned on the threshold, the father stood transfixed with horror, whilst I, with a sickening feeling, leaned against the doorpost, and with my hands, tried to shade my eyes from the horrid sight. Some of the villagers who were passing at the time, attracted by the shrieks of Mrs. Bathiere, came to the house. Their exclamations aroused all but the poor mother to consciousness, and we soon became sensible to the frightful nature of the deed that had taken place. The boy Gustave, in the meantime, stood near the centre of the room, with a wondering look on his youthful countenance, and gazing up in the appalled face of his agonized father. Let me draw a veil over the scene which followed, and merely recount the following facts which have been elicited by an inspection of the room and from the confession of the young fratricide: It would seem that, shortly after Mr. and Mrs. Bathiere had left their home for the purpose of attending the lecture at the chapel, Gustave proposed to his little brother, Adolph, that they should play killing pig. In this request, it is supposed that the unfortunate little fellow acquiesced. The youngest was to be the pig, the eldest the butcher. Gustave eagerly assisted his brother to undress for the tragedy; and, taking a small rope, tied him down securely to a rough lounge that stood in the room; and then procured the butcher knife that his father had used in slaughtering the pigs the day before and plunged it into the throat of his passive and helpless brother. The wound was a mortal one, and it is supposed that death must have immediately resulted. After the child had bled his little life away, the unnatural brother, with the most incredible heartlessness, took the cord which confined the body to the lounge, and tying one end round the feet of the corpse, threw the other over the beam, and, lending his weight and strength, hoisted the body to the position in which it was found; then, not satisfied with the programme thus far carried out, the little butcher must needs disembowel his dead brother almost in the exact manner in which his father had the pigs the day before. I mention here that the boy Gustave has always been considered as possessing a weak intellect, but was thought to be a good-hearted and tractable child. What could have induced him to commit this fearful crime is beyond our conjecture, except it be from an unavoidable desire to imitate his father in the killing of the pigs. Since the tragedy he has seemed to realize in a certain degree the fearful nature of the deed, and cries bitterly when he sees how unhappy his father and mother are. At present he is kept in close custody, but what disposition the authorities will make of him I cannot say.

Remarkable Works.—Nineveh was fourteen miles long and eight miles wide, and forty-six miles round, and with a wall one hundred feet high and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was fifty miles within the walls, which were seventy-five feet thick, and one hundred feet high with one hundred gates. The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was four hundred and twenty feet to the support of the roof. It was one hundred and eighty-one feet in height and eight hundred and fifty three feet on the sides. The base covered eleven acres. The stones are sixty feet in length and the layers are two hundred and eight. It employed 220,000 men in building. The labyrinth contains three hundred chambers and twelve halls. Thebes, in Egypt presents ruins twenty-seven miles around. Athens was twenty-five miles around, and contained 350,000 citizens and 400,000 slaves. The Temple of Delphos was so rich in donations that it was plundered of 850,000,000 and the Emperor Nero carried away from it two hundred statutes. The walls of Rome were thirteen miles around.

A gentleman once asked a little girl, an only child, how many sisters she had, and was told "three or four." Her mother asked Mary, when they were alone, what had induced her to tell such an untruth. "Why, mamma," cried Mary, "I didn't want him to think you were so poor that you hadn't but one child. Wouldn't he have thought we were dreffful poor?"

"My friend," said one gentleman to another, "your hair is getting quite gray."

"Yes," was the answer; "old father Time has been sweeping up the years around me and the dust has settled upon my head."

Josh Billings says: I always advise short sermons, especially on a hot Sunday. If a minister kant strike ile in boreing forty minits, he has either got a poor gimlet, or else he is boreing in the wrong place.

THE YANKEE PEDDLER.

There is a sheriff residing in Illinois, who was "taken in and done for" on one occasion. He made it a prominent part of his business to ferret out and punish peddlers for traveling through the State without a license; but one morning he met his match in the person of a genuine Yankee peddler.

"What have you got to sell—anything?" asked the sheriff.

"Yaas, sartin; what d'ye want? Got razors, fust' that's an article you need, squire, I should say by the looks of your baird. Got good blackin; 'twill make them old boots of yourn shine so't you can shave in 'em e'namost. Balm of Clumby, too, only a dollar a bottle; good fer the ha'r and assisten poor haman natur, as the poet says."

And so he rattled on. At length the sheriff bought a bottle of the balm of Columbia, and in reply to the question whether he wanted anything else, that functionary said he did—he wanted to see the Yankee's license for peddling in Illinois, that being his duty as sheriff.

The yank showed him a document fixed up good and strong, in black and white. The sheriff looked at it and pronounced it all right. Then handing back the bottle to the peddler, he said:

"I don't think, now that I've bought this stuff, I shall ever want it. I reckon I might as well sell it back to you. What will you give for it?"

"O, the darn stuff is no use to me, but secin' it's you, sheriff, I'll give you twenty-five cents for it, if you really don't wan't it."

The sheriff handed over the bottle at the large discount from his own purchase and received his change.

"Now," said the peddler, "I've got a question to ask you. Have you got any peddler's license about your trowsers anywhere?"

"No; I hav'nt any use for the article, my-self," replied the sheriff.

"Hain't eh? Wal, I guess we'll see about that, pooty darn soon. Ef I understand the law, it's a clear case that you've been tradin' with me—hawkin' and peddlin' balm of Columby on the highway—I'll inform on you—darn'd if I don't now!"

The Yankee was as good as his word. When he reached the next village he made his complaint, and the sheriff was fined eight dollars for selling without a license.

He was heard afterwards to say, that "you might as well try to hold a greased eel as a live Yankee."

SLEEPING IN MEETING.

Here is a picture that might have been painted by the pen of Dickens:

"In what other painful event of life has a good man so little sympathy as when overcome with sleep in meeting time? Against the insidious deduction he arrays every conceivable resistance. He stands up awhile; he pinches himself; he pricks himself with pins. He looks up helplessly to the pulpit, as if some succor might possibly come thence. He crosses his legs uncomfortably and attemps to recite catechism or the multiplication table. He seizes a languid fan, which treacherously leaves him a calm. He tries to reason, to notice the phenomena. Oh, that one could carry his pew to bed with him! What tossing wakefulness there! In his lawful bed a man cannot sleep, and in his pew he cannot keep awake! Happy man who does not sleep in church! Deacon Trowbridge was not that man. Deacon Marble was!

"Deacon Marble witnessed the conflict we have sketched above, and when good Mr. Trowbridge gave his next lurch, recovered himself with a snort, and then drew out a red handkerchief and blew his nose with a loud imitation as if to let the boys know that he had not been asleep, poor Deacon Marble was brought to a sore strait. But I have reason to think that he would have weathered the stress if it had not been for a sweet-faced little boy in front of the gallery. The lad had been innocently watching the same scene, and at its climax laughed out loud with a frank and musical explosion, and then suddenly disappeared backward into his mother's lap. That laugh was just too much, and Deacon Marble could no more help laughing than could Deacon Trowbridge help sleeping. For he could not conceal it. Though he coughed, and put up his handkerchief and hemmed—it was a laugh—Deacon! and everybody in the house knew it, and liked you better for it—so inexperienced were they!"—*Beecher's Norwood.*

On one occasion as the Rev. Matthew Wilks, a celebrated London preacher, was on his way to a meeting of ministers, he got caught in a shower in the place called Billingsgate, where there were a large number of women dealing in fish, who were using most profane and vulgar language. As he stopped under a shed in the midst of them, he felt called upon to give at least his testimony against their wickedness.

"Don't you think," said he, *speaking* with the greatest deliberation and solemnity, "I shall appear as a swift witness against you in the day of judgment?"

"I presume so," said one, "for the biggest rogue always turns state's evidence!"

Matthew, when he got to the meeting, related the incident.

"And what did you say in reply, Mr. Wilks?" said one of the ministers present.

"What could I?" was the characteristic reply.

OLD KNAPSACKS.

The following beautiful and touching extract is from a letter of "A Woman in Washington," to the New York *Independent*:

"I saw a pile of knapsacks the other evening at the cottage on Fourth street; knapsacks and haversacks left behind for safe keeping by the boys who went to the front and never came back. The eloquence of the worm-eaten and mouldered bags cannot be written. Here is a piece of stony bread uneaten, the little paper of coffee, the smoked tin cup in which it had boiled so often over the hasty fire on the eve of battle. There was the letter, sealed, directed, and never sent, for the soldiers could not always get even a stump. Here was a letter half written, commenced, "Dear Wife: How I want to see you." "Dear Mother: My time is nearly out." The rusty pen just as it was laid down in the half filled sheet by the gallant and loving hand which hoped so soon to finish it. Here was a scrap of patriotic poetry, and inspired lyrics carefully copied on sheets of paper tinted with red, white and blue. Here were photographs of the favorite Generals, and photographs of the dear ones at home. Here were letters of heart breaking love and loyalty to duty, and holy faith and cheer, written at home: and here was the Testament given him by the woman he loved best, soiled and worn. For the American soldier, if he rarely read it, still he would carry his Testament as a dear talisman to save him from harm. Here were those mementoes of brave, living, loving life gone out. They never came back! The mourners at home do not all know where they fell, or whether they were buried. To one unfamiliar with the soldier's life, these relics might mean little. To me they mean all love, all suffering, all heroism. I look on them, and again seem to see the long lines of marching men file past, dust covered and warm on their way to battle. I see the roads of Virginia simmering in the white heat, lined with exhausted men lying down to sleep and to die, after the last defeat, hear the cry of the wounded, the moan of the dying see the half filled grave and the unburied dead. All the awful reality of war comes back. So, too, do knightly days and dauntless men. Peace walks amid the May time flowers, and already our soldiers seem almost forgotten. Days of war and deeds of valor seem like dreams gone by."

AN ORIGINAL INCOME TAX.

The following is a copy of a return forwarded to an Assistant Assessor in the Seventh United States Internal Revenue District of Massachusetts:

Dear Sir:—In acknowledging the receipt of the blanks which you were so kind as to leve at my residence, I have to say that, however much I may regret the fact, it is nevertheless true, that my financial standing does not, and from all appearances will not allow me to assist in lubricating the wheels of the government. I cannot refrain, however, from filling the blanks as requested.

"I have some little property, and although not enumerated in the printed sheet, will you allow me, if for nothing else than my own gratification, to place them in my assets:

"One little bay mare named'——,' (sound and kind in all harness, stands without tying, and eats anything,) and of but little value.

"A buggy, not yet paid for, though good for several years. (It is now repairing.)

"I have also a dog, five cats, and two pigs, and the sexes of the latter are equally represented.

"Judging from the past, I am free to say that if I keep the pigs through the summer, I shall be obliged to call upon the United States to assist me. I do not know how in the world I do get along, and am happy only when I know that a rich man cannot enter the kingdom of Heaven.

"My clothes are all second-handed, and my boots are about gone. No tailor has made me a suit for years; and since the publishing of Income Returns was commenced, my credit has been sadly shaken. But, being poor, I get hope and strive and work, and wish, and, better than all, I am happy. Find the man who pays his twenty thousand income, then come and visit me, and judge yourself of life among the lowly,' and which is the happier.

"When my boy grows up, I hope he my excel his father in financial ability, of which no one who knows me doubts, and that you, Mr.——, may live long enough to visit him for many years to collect his income tax.

"Yours, &c.

(Signed) "*, *, ******."

The Russian Despotism.—*La Presse*, announcing that the King of Denmark is repairing the Rundetoarn or Round Tower of Copenhagen, recalls one of the legends attached to this, one of the oldest edifices in Denmark. At the beginning of the eighteenth century it was visited by Peter the *Great*, in company with the King of Denmark, Frederick the Fourth. The two sovereigns, having arrived at the summit of the tower, were gazing on the magnificent panorama before them, Peter, meanwhile, explaining to Frederick his political system:

"Would you like to have," he exclaimed, "an idea of the power of my authority?"

And without waiting for Frederick's answer, the founder of the Russian monarchy nodded to a Cossack of his suite, and pointed with his finger to the abyss which yawned at their feet.

"Jump!" said he.

The Cossack looked at the Czar, saluted him, and, without hesitation, cast himself headlong downwards.

"There! what do you think of that?" said Peter, turning to the King of Denmark. "Have you any such subjects?"

"Thank God, *no*!" was the reply.

Religious Reading.

MILTON'S BLINDNESS.

The following beautiful lines we find floating about in some of our exchanges as if they were newly written. We remember well having them read to us by a lady in Maryland, one Winter evening, more than a dozen years ago:

I am old and blind!
Men point at me as smitten by God's frown;
Afflicted and deserted by my kind,
Yet I am not cast down.

I am weak, yet strong;
I murmur not that I no longer see;
Poor, old, and helpless, I the more belong,
Father supreme, to Thee.

O merciful one!
When men are farthest, then thou art most near;
When friends pass by, my weakness to shun,
Thy chariot I hear.

Thy glorious face
Is leaning towards me, and its bright light
Shines in upon my lonely dwelling place,
And there is no more night.

On my bended knee,
I recognize thy purpose, clearly shown;
My vision thou hast dimmed, that I may see
Thyself, Thyself alone.

I have naught to fear;
This darkness in the shadow of thy wing;
Beneath it I am almost sacred—here
Can come no evil thing.

Oh! I seem to stand
Treading, where feet of mortal ne'er hath been
Wrapped in radiance from thy sinless land,
Which eye hath never seen.

Visions come and go;
Shapes of resplendent beauty round me throng;
From angel lips I seem to hear the flow
Of soft and holy song.

It is nothing now,
When Heaven is opening on my sightless eyes—
When airs from Paradise refresh my brow—
The earth in darkness lies.

In a purer clime
My being fills with rapture—waves of tho't
Roll in upon my spirit—strains sublime
Break over me unsought.

Give me now my lyre!
I feel the stirrings of a gift divine,
Within my bosom glows unearthly fire,
Lit by no skill of mine.

Ruskin on Judas.—John Ruskin, in the *Crown of Wild Olives*, characterises in his trenchant style those who like to make money as imitators of Judas:

"We do great injustice to Iscariot, in thinking him wicked above all common wickedness. He was only a common money-lover, and like all money-lovers did'n't understand Christ; couldn't make out the worth of him. He didn't want him to be killed. He was horror struck when he found that Christ would be killed; threw his money away instantly, and hanged himself. How many of our present money-seekers, think you, would have the grace to hang themselves, whoever they killed? But Judas was a common, selfish, muddle-headed, pilfering fellow; his hand always in the bag of the poor, not caring for them. He didn't understand Christ, yet believed in him much more than most of us do; had seen him do miracles, thought he was quite strong enough to shift for himself, and he, Judas, might as well make his own little bye-perquisites out of the affair. Christ would come out of it well enough, and he have thirty pieces. Now that is the money-seeker's idea, all over the world. He doesn't hate Christ, but can't understand him—he doesn't care for him—sees no good in that benevolent business; makes his own little job out of it, at all events, come what will. And thus, out of every mass of men—your 'free first' men, whose main object is to make money. And they make it—make it in all sorts of unfair ways, chiefly by the weight and force of money, or what is called the power of capital; that is to say, the power which money, once obtained, has over the labor of the poor, so that the capitalist can take all its produce to himself except the laborer's food. That is the modern Judas' way of 'carrying the bag' and 'bearing what is put therein.'"

The Boston *Congregationalist*, in order to make out a defence against the assertion of some Unitarian preacher, that "Orthodoxy is a failure," cited the growth of various denominations, whom it is pleased to call orthodox.

The *Congregationalist* says, "In 1832 there were in this State, 207 Baptist churches; now there are 264." Here there is a gain of *a little over 25 per cent.*

At the same time, "there were 145 Methodist churches; now there are 250." The gain here is *a little over 70 per cent.*

"In 1832 there were 26 Episcopal churches; now there are 121." The gain here it will be seen is nearly *400 per cent.*

In the city of Boston itself the increase is not quite so wonderful, but still it is an increase, cheering enough when one considers *all* the difficulties.

In 1832 then, "There were in Boston, 8 orthodox Congregational churches; there are now 14." A gain of 75 per cent. "There were seven Baptist; now there are 11. A gain of 100 per cent. "There were 3 Methodist; now there are 14." A gain of nearly 500 per cent "There were at the same time 5 Episcopal churches; now there are 13." A gain of nearly 200 per cent.

The Baptists in the United States.—There are in the United States and the Territories 12,375 Baptist churches, with 1,043,641 members and 868 ordained ministers. These figures are from returns made in 1865, with the exception of twelve of the southern States, in which the statistics are for 1860. Of the States making returns in 1865, New York stands highest, the numbers being 826 churches, with 89,107 members and 745 ordained ministers. The six New England States have an aggregate of 897 churches, with 97,071 members and 709 ministers. There are twenty-nine colleges in the United States under Baptist influence. The oldest of these is Brown University, founded in 1764, and the youngest is at Chicago, founded in 1859. There are thirteen Baptist theological institutions.

The Rt. Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle has been consecrated Bishop of Montana, Bishop Hopkins presiding, assisted by Bishops Potter, Odenheimer, Kerfoot, Randall and other clergymen.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1867.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT,

GEORGE S HARSWOOD,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

RADICALISM.

We remember very well, when what was then called the Whig party, called the Democrats, Radicals. And we remember also, and so do our readers, how very careful the Democrats of those days were, to keep themselves, their measures and doctrines within the letter and spirit of the Constitution. We were at the same time styled "Strict Constructionists," because we refused to grant powers to any branch of the government, unless clear right could be shown for its exercise, in the fundamental law.

Every body who chooses to see, can now see, that the Democrats were always conservative in their political opinions. They never traveled, nor when they could prevent it, permitted other parties to travel beyond strict constitutional prerogative; and so long as that was so, the peace of the nation was secure, the rights of individuals were respected, the powers of the government were kept within legal bounds, and every interest and community were prosperous and happy.

Actual Radicalism however became triumphant, and overturned and destroyed all that. Everything upon which we prided ourselves under the rule of the elder statesmen is treated with contempt. Neither personal nor political rights are respected by the Radicals now in power; neither legal nor constitutional guarantees are a protection from their rapacity. It is time, high time that the people return to the conservative rule of government, and the strict construction of constitutional powers, which characterized the political action of the Fathers of the Republic.

Radicalism is radically wrong, although it may move in a right direction; as radicalism in temperance superinduces opposition which may work great wrong. Radicalism is produced by two causes—Fanaticism or Hypocrisy. One man is a radical because he is ignorant and narrow-minded; another, having no fixed principles of his own, howls with the largest crowd; a third, knowing that he is suspected because at some time he has been false to his party, seeks to efface the recollection of his baseness, by frantic asseverations of the purity of his principles, and the fixedness of his convictions.

All such men are unsafe and dangerous. Trust only those who have always been true, and then all interests will be consulted.

OUR STARVING COUNTRYMEN.

The Southern Famine Relief Commission have published an overwhelming testimony of distress, from the want of food, as the most impressive appeal which they can make for additional contributions. The months of May and June will be months of intense suffering throughout South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. But all the available means of the Commission will be needed to freight the "*Purveyor*," and no other supplies can be sent forward unless new contributions are made to the Treasury. For these the Commission earnestly appeal to the Christian and philanthropic people of city and country.

Seventy-eight counties in Georgia, twenty-seven districts in South Carolina, and not less than sixty of the counties in Alabama, have already received bread at the hands of the Commission. But the people of the same counties and districts must have other supplies of bread, from some quarter, to save them from distress and starvation. In a late letter received from Maj.-General Howard, he says to the Commission: "It is a difficult task to represent properly to our friends at the North the actual condition of the destitute portion of the Southern States, where war, famine, and flood have succeeded each other in their march of impoverishment and desolation. I think this is the time for the Christian people of this country, who have the means to do so, to show that the constancy and fortitude so generally displayed by them during the war were in no way inconsistent with sentiments of Christian love. I do hope that your Commission will continue its operations till you yourselves shall feel satisfied that the extreme and unusual suffering has been relieved beyond question. Opportunities are now afforded to the good to do a great work generously and nobly, which, when done, will, I doubt not, cement us as a nation more closely in the bonds of peace and unity than either legislative, judicial, or executive action, though of the wisest character, could effect."

MESSRS. HURD & HOUGHTON, No. 459 Broome Street, New York, have sent us a copy of their very fine Household Edition of "David Copperfield," in four volumes. It is Dickens' best novel.

They also publish an edition of Dickens' works, to be completed in twenty-six volumes, called the "Riverside Edition," at $2.50 per volume in cloth. They will contain *all the English and American illustrations*, thus forming one of the most splendid issues of Dickens extant. Every body knows the superior workmanship of the *Riverside* books, and these will be fully up to the mark.

They publish also the 'Globe Edition' illustrated by Darley and Gilbert, in thirteen volumes at $1.50 per volume. The volume will be 16 mo., in size, of handy thickness, and printed on fine paper, in large, clear, long primer type. It will be seen that for the convenience of easy reading, the large type of the "Globe Edition" makes it the most desirable of any in the market. It will begin with "Nicholas Nickleby," and will appear in monthly issues.

TENNESSEE.

In no part of the South is there so much lawlessness as in Tennessee—which, however, is the only Ex-Confederate State exempted from military law. At present a bitter contest is going on between Etheridge, Conservative, and Brownlow, the Negro's Candidate, for Governor. The latter, doubting his ability to succeed by fair means, has called out and armed his militia, whose duty is to break up Conservative meetings, and keep their voters from the polls, and not satisfied with this he has, by an arbitrary act of power, declared thousands of citizens disfranchised, after being legally registered.

At the same time, Tennessee is to be placed under a sort of military power—not military power as wielded by the National Government and administered by the officers of the army, but as wielded by Parson Brownlow, as Governor of Tennessee, who has called out a force of twenty thousand men, to be in the service of the State for three years, and to operate against its enemies in the various counties.

The present civil administration of Tennessee is certainly a failure. So far as the duties of a State Government consist in preserving order, enforcing justice and maintaining law, there is no State in the South whose Government makes such a show as that of Tennessee. Georgia, Texas and Arkansas are quiet and orderly, and life and property are secure, in comparison with Tennessee. We hear through the local papers of confusion, disturbance and collision in numerous localities, and it is evident that the condition of affairs throughout the State is such as to offer abundant opportunities for work on the part of the Brownlow Army, which has now been called under arms. The disfranchisement of all Tennesseans who were rebels; the conferring of exceptional franchises upon the blacks; the administration of oaths right and left, to all men, under all circumstances, and at all times—all these things have failed to secure those ends for which State Governments are instituted and administrative officers are appointed. The bayonet is now, therefore, the necessary resort. It was a mistake, however, for Brownlow to have called out his army for three years—he should have called it out for thirty years' service.

TREASON.

Forty or fifty journals having seen fit to say that we have assumed or asserted that there was no fundamental difference between the late Southern Rebellion and the American Revolution, we are moved to remind them that we consider the two as wide as under as the poles—the one a struggle for Liberty; the other an effort to diffuse and perpetuate Slavery. If this is not a difference, we know not what could be. But they were alike in this—that each of them was a formidable insurrection, under local authority, against what had previously been the paramount or National authority; and they were alike in coming within the purview of the doctrine laid down by Mr. Webster in his earlier Bunker Hill Oration—as follows:

"The battle of Bunker Hill was attended with the most important effects beyond its immediate result as a military engagement. It created at once a state of open, public war. *There could now be no longer a question of proceeding against individuals, as guilty of treason or rebellion.* That fearful crisis was past. The appeal now lay to the sword; and the only question was, whether the spirit and the resources of the people would hold out till the object should be accomplished."

Why is it that most of those who seek to differ with us on this matter are as shy of this passage as the Evil One of holy water, or a mad dog of water of any kind?

One valiant soul does venture to say that the Federal Constitution defines treason otherwise than as above. But do you fancy Mr. Webster ignorant of that definition? Yet do you observe how broadly he takes his ground, as if it were universal and incontrovertible?

Now let us look at the Constitutional provision:

"Treason against the United States shall consist *only* in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort."

Here is a plain effort to so define treason as to preclude all constructive or artificial treasons—to confine it within narrower limits than those prescribed by the common law. Evidently, no one dreamed of implicating a large class who were not traitors by British law.

Who, then are traitors by the terms of the Federal Constitution?

Not all who levy war against our country; for the British and the Mexicans have done that, yet were in no sense traitors. Nor yet all who live in this country yet levy war upon us; for Indians often do that, yet are not held guilty of treason. Nor yet all that owe allegiance to our Government; for, when the British, in 1813, undertook to treat as traitors the Irishmen fighting against them in our armies, Gen. Scott resisted, with the full approval of our Government and People, and would have hung every British officer then in our hands, if the British had shot or hung our Irish soldiers as traitors.

Doubtless, our Government might, in the infancy of the Rebellion, have seized and tried the leading Secessionists as traitors. But when the progress of events had created what Mr. Webster terms "a state of open, public war," and we had recognized the fact by exchanging prisoners, and even privateersmen, the case was bravely altered. "There could now be no longer a question of proceeding against individuals "as guilty of treason or rebellion." So says Mr. Webster: and we do not believe an American jury could be fairly selected in any State to reverse his judgment.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

In 1865 the income of A. T. Stewart, of New York, was $1,071,116. In 1866 it was $799,862.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE COLUMBIAN.]

SUNDAY EVENING, June 9.

DEAR CAPTAIN:—The city is quite full of people, and an unusually large number are in attendance on the convention. I met Heister Clymer, Judge Black, General William H. Miller, William Hopkins, Samuel J. Randall, Major Piatt, F. W. Hughes and many other leading and well known Democrats. The developments do not yet enable us to judge of the result. The names canvassed this evening are Sharswood, Maynard and Ryon. Judge Woodward has many friends and would have been nominated without opposition if he had remained in the field. He will not likely be pressed. Lowry and others from the West are also mentioned.

Tuesday morning June 11th, at twelve o'clock M., Hon. William A. Wallace, Chairman of the State Executive Committee called the Convention to order, and the list of delegates was then called over.

Mr. Wallace then proceeded to address the Convention in his usual vigorous and animated style. He referred to the history of the last few years, and to the noble stand the Democratic party had taken in the defense of individual rights, and constitutional principles; and that through obloquy and abuse, we had ever maintained our integrity; shown ourselves ready and willing to grapple with wrong and maintain and defend the right. Thanking the party for the confidence it had reposed in him he now tendered to the Convention the power and authority it had conferred upon him.

The speech was rapturously applauded, and upon its conclusion, Hon. A. D. Boileau of Philadelphia, moved that Hon. D. M. Fox, of Philadelphia, be temporary Chairman of the Convention. Carried. Temporary Secretaries were also chosen.

Hon. R. M. Jones, of Berks, moved to adopt the rules of the House of Representatives so far as applicable, to the governance of the Convention. Adopted.

A resolution was then offered to appoint a committee on permanent organization—amended by a motion to proceed *viva voce* to the election of a president, which was carried.

Charles E. Boyle, J. S. M'Calmont, J. S. Black and William Hopkins were put in nomination. Mr. M'Calmont then withdrew his name, Mr. Hopkins withdrew his, Judge Black in a speech recommending Mr. Boyle, as the right man in the right place, withdrew his; notwithstanding which he received 44 votes. Mr. Boyle was declared elected, having received 74 votes. Upon taking the Chair he was greeted with great applause.

Mr. Boyle thanked the Convention, and more especially the young men in it for the compliment paid to him, wholly unexpected as it was to him. He appealed to the young men to go to work and labor to restore the government to what it was, they having in it the largest stake; and averred that he knew they would not be found remiss in the day of battle. He said this was a most important Convention, that questions of constitutional law would be frequently arising here, and that the people of this country must henceforth look to the Judiciary for defense and protection to their individual and collective rights. That we were free on the gulf as well as on the lakes, but that the party in power had ten States at the point of the bayonet in defiance of the Constitution. He trusted that this Convention would in its resolutions take strong and unmistakeable ground on this question, and that all their proceedings would be in the utmost harmony, and auspicious of complete success.

The permanent organization was then proceeded with. Mr. J. R. Hillbush was chosen Vice President from this Senatorial District, and Hon. Paul Leidy was put on Committee of Resolutions. The Convention at half past one adjourned till three o'clock P.M.

Upon the re-assembling of the Convention the first business in order was the report of committee on permanent organization. The report as read was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Barr, of Clarion, the Convention proceeded to make nominations of candidates to be balloted for, as follows:

Hon. John W. Maynard, of Northampton.
Hon. James Ryan, of Schuylkill.
Hon. George Sharswood, of Philadelphia.
Hon. James H. Graham, of Carlisle, Cumberland county.
Hon. Walter H. Lowrie, of Allegheny.
Hon. Robert J. Fisher, of York.
Hon. Gaylord Church, of Crawford county.
Hon. Benj. Grant, of Erie county.
Hon. Geo. W. Woodward, of Luzerne.
Hon. Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland.

The name of Hon. George W. Woodward was, at the request of several of his personal friends, withdrawn.

By request of Mr. M'Calmont, the name of Hon. Henry D. Foster was withdrawn.

A motion was made that W. D. Moore, Esq., be invited to address the Convention, while the committee on resolutions were preparing their report. Agreed to.

Mr. Moore was then introduced, and delivered a very able speech, in which he set forth the duties of the Democratic party, the objects to be attained, the present deplorable condition of the country, etc.

On the return of the committee, Mr. Piatt nominated Judge Elwell, in obedience to the voice of Wyoming county. Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing was also put in nomination.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot, with the following result.

John W. Maynard received	14 votes
James Ryan received	14 "
George Sharswood received	50 "
James H. Graham received	6 "
Walter H. Lowrie received	16 "
Robert J. Fisher received	9 "
Gaylord Church received	3 "
Benjamin Grant received	2 "
Cyrus L. Pershing received	2 "
William Elwell received	7 "

No candidate having received a majority of all the votes, the Convention proceeded to a second ballot.

Previous to the ballot being taken, the following names were withdrawn:

Benjamin Grant, Gaylord Church, Walter H. Lowrie, James H. Graham and William Elwell.

In withdrawing the name of Judge Elwell, Mr. Piatt said that he had nominated William Elwell without his knowledge and against his consent, it being the desire of Judge Elwell not to be named as a candidate.]

On the second ballot,

George Sharswood received	85 votes.
John W. Maynard	15 "
James Ryan	11 "
Robert J. Fisher	9 "

The Hon. George Sharswood having received a majority of the votes cast, was declared the duly nominated candidate of the Democratic party for the office of Supreme Judge.

Judge Black said he did not vote for Judge Sharswood. He had known him however for years, and he further knew there was not an unsound spot upon him. (Great applause.) He is a man that will stand by the Constitution, and he will give pure law. Mr. Black thought that Judge Sharswood ought to have been nominated for the office fifteen years ago. He moved that the nomination of Judge Sharswood be made unanimous, which was done.

After considerable discussion in relation to the organization of the Executive Committee, the following resolutions were adopted: That the Convention do proceed to elect a Chairman of the State Central Committee, and that the delegates from each Senatorial District, select a committee-man.

Hon. William A. Wallace was then unanimously elected Chairman, and the following named gentlemen were selected as members:

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

HON. WILLIAM A. WALLACE, Chairman, Clearfield.

1st District, Gen. William M'Candless; 2d, Adam B. Walter, Philadelphia; 3d, Samuel J. Randall, Philadelphia; 4th, Albert R. Schofield; 5th, A. D. Markley and Nimrod Strickland, Jr.; 6th, O. P. James; 7th, C. M. Rnauss; 8th, James M'Carty; 9th, George De B. Keim; 10th, Peter Gilbert; 11th, Joseph L. Merriman; 12th, David R. Randall; 13th, G. O. Deise; 14th, Major John Cummings; 15th, John A. Funston; 16th, David Mitchell; 17th, Wm. P. Brinton, robert Crane; 18th, Wm. M. Penrose; 19th, Henry J. Stahll; 20th, Jno. O. Gemmel; 21st, Gen. A. P. Wilson, Joseph Swarts; 22d, Joseph M. Thompson; 23d, Thomas J. M'Cullough; 24th, W. T. H. Pauley; 25th, Hon. James P. Barr, William D. Moore; 26th, Freeman Brady, Jr.; 27th, David S. Morris; 28th, Robert M. De France; 29th, Pierson Church.

Mr. Hughes offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the term of the Hon. William A. Wallace, Chairman of the Democratic States Central Committee, and that of the committee, be extended until the first day of January 1869.

After considerable debate the resolution was carried by—years 51, nays 45.

The committee on resolutions presented the following report:

We, the delegates of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania in general State convention assembled, for the nomination of a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, profoundly grateful to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for the return of peace to our beloved country, but deeply anxious on account of the trials and delays which impede the complete restoration and reunion of all the States, and appreciating the dangers which still threaten the safety of our political institutions, and the future peace, liberty and prosperity of the people, resolve,

1. That we steadfastly adhere to the principles of civil government established by the founders of the Union: and in the present conflict of legislative usurpation with constitutional law, we esteem a wise, upright and fearless judiciary the great bulwark of public liberty and individual right.

2. That the Union of the States is prepetual, and the Federal Government is supreme within its constitutional limits.

3. That Representation in the Congress of the United States, and in the electoral college, is a right fundimental and indestructible in its nature and abiding in every State, being a duty as well as a right pertaining to the people of every State and essential to our Republican system of Government. Its denial is the destruction of the Government itself.

4. Each State having under the Constitution the exclusive right to prescribe the qualifications of its own electors, we proclaim as a usurpation and an outrage the establishment of negro suffrage in any of the States by the coercive exercise of Federal power; and we shall resist to the last resort the threatened measures of the leaders of the Republican party to interfere by act of Congress with the regulation of the elective franchise in the State of Pennsylvania.

5. That we are opposed to any amendment of the Constitution of the State giving the negroes the right of suffrage.

6. That the failure of the Tariff Bill in the last session of the late Congress, more than three-fourth whose members belonged to the Republican party, is an illustration of their infidelity to their pledges and their neglect of their professions in relation to the great industrial and financial interests of the country.

7. That the Radical majority in Congress, and those who sustain them, have overthrown the Constitution, dismembered the Federal Union and subverted republican government by a long series of usurpations, among which are the following:

Their denial of the right of States of the Union to representation in Congress.

Their treatment of ten States as subjugated provinces, and governing them by military force in time of peace.

Their enactment of laws denying indemnity for arrests and false imprisonments made without authority of law.

Their resistance of the authority of the civil tribunals, and their overthrow by the substitution of military commissions for the trial of undefined offenses.

Their efforts to destroy the executive and judicial departments of the Government by threatened impeachment to control executive action, and a projected "remodelling" of the Supreme Court of the United States to force obedience to congressional mandates.

Their ejection from their seats in the Federal Senate and House, of members duly and legally chosen.

That the purpose of confiscation avowed by the Republican leaders, in violation of the Declaration of Rights and other guarantees of the Federal and State Constitutions, tending as it does, to destroy all protection to private property, advances them far on the high road to repudiation.

8. That a strict conformity, both by the Federal and State Governments, to all the powers, restrictions and guarantees, as contained in the Constitution of the United States, a rigid and wise economy in the administration of public affairs, and the election of capable, honest and patriotic men to office, are measures absolutely necessary to restore public confidence, avert national bankruptcy, and to ensure the perpetuity of our free institutions.

9. That the late Republican Legislature of this State has distinguished itself for the number of its unwise and unconstitutional enactments.

Some of those laws have already been judicially determined to be unconstitutional, others are unwise, inexpedient, oppressive and fanatical, and the members who sustained them should be condemned by the people at the polls.

10. That the power and success of the Democratic party greatly depends on the character and efficiency of its newspaper press, and that to give due force to its usefulness, this Convention earnestly request that in every county all the members of the Democratic party should make a vigorous effort to increase its circulation by giving it individual patronage and support.

11. That the Democracy of Pennsylvania, by their representatives now assembled, hereby tender their acknowledgments and thanks to the Hon. George W. Woodward in his retirement from the position of Chief Justice of this Commonwealth, for the pure, faithful and able manner in which he discharged the duties of that exalted position.

12. That the candidate we this day present to the people of Pennsylvania for a place on the Supreme Bench of the State, is in all respects worthy of the confidence and support of all who are in favor of an eligtened, faithful and impartial administration of the laws.

The report of the committee was adopted unanimously.

A resolution was passed providing for the appointment of a committee of thirteen (with the President of the Convention as Chairman) to inform Judge Sharswood of his nomination.

A resolution was also passed, unanimously, thanking the President of the Convention (Charles E. Boyle, Esq.,) for the faithful manner in which he presided over the deliberations of the Convention.

The Convention then adjourned without day.

COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON JUDGE SHARSWOOD.

Hon. Richard Vaux, Philadelphia, Chairman; R. A. Lamberton, Dauphin; W. D. Moore, Allegheny; Robert E. Randall, Philadelphia; W. P. Brinton, Lancaster; John C. Barr, Allegheny; Hon. John D. Stiles, Lehigh; Hugh Montgomery, Lycoming; Dr. A. D. Markley, Montgomery; A. D. Boileau, Philadelphia; Charles H. M'Intyre, Perry; Pierson Church, Crawford; Wm. M. Piatt, Wyoming.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON is, it seems, seriously ill. Report says his complaint is Bright's disease of the kidneys. If this is true his days are in all probability numbered, for that disease is as rarely curable as confirmed consumption. We trust, however, it is not true, not only for his own sake, but for the good of the country, Mr. Johnson has not been as successful as a wiser, firmer, and more politic statesman might have been, but he has done what he could to save his country and stay the hand of faction. With Ben. Wade as Acting President chaos would come again, and we would be handed over again to an unreasoning and mongrel Radicalism.

IN Chicago, corn that sold for $1.10 per bushel the third week in May, fell to 90 cents per bushel on the 5th of June—a difference of 20 cents in less than three weeks. Good!

Oats, which sold for 90 cents on May 28, fell off to 60 cents on June 5—a difference of 30 cents in a few days. Better and better.

Rye, which sold for $1.57 in May, wanted purchasers in June at $1.02—fifty-five cents difference. Splendid, this.

Wheat No. 2 Spring, which was quoted at 2.85 per bushel in May, sold as low as 1.90 in June—a decline of 95 cents. Hurrah, and a tiger.

THE trial of John H. Surratt for the murder of President Lincoln, which was commenced before Judge Fisher in the Criminal Court in Washington, is exciting much attention. The Court-room was crowded with spectators, among whom were a large number of colored persons. The counsel for the prosecution announced their readiness to proceed to trial, but challenged the array of jurors, alleging that they had not been drawn according to law. He moved to quash the panel, and supported his motion by argument and affidavit. The motion took the defence by surprise, and a recess until this morning was taken that a proper consideration of the point might be had.

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 00
Rye "	1 25
Corn "	1 10
Flour per barrel	16 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 50
Butter	25
Eggs	16
Tallow	14
Potatoes	75
Dried Apples	2 50
Pork	12
Hams	15
Sides and Shoulders	12
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	25 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " (one inch)	18 00
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1, per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " ft.	18 00

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, June 13, 1867.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$7.50@8.50
Northwestern extra	9.00@9.50
Northwestern family	10.50@12.00
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	8.50@9.00
Pennsylvania and Western extra	9.00@11.25
Pennsylvania and Western family	11.00@13.00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	11.50@17.00
Rye flour	7.50
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₰ bus	$2.40@2.65
Southern " "	3.00@3.15
California " "	2.90
" white "	$3.15@3.20
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₰ bus	$1.40@1.50
CORN—Yellow "	$1.00@1.10
White, "	$1.20@1.21
OATS—₰ bus	70@75
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₰ bbl	$23.75
Mess Beef	$21.25
Dressed Hogs, ₰ lb	$15.00@16
Smoked Hams "	15@16
" Shoulders ₰ lb	13@13.50
Lard, ₰ lb	15@15.50
SEEDS—Cloverseed ₰ bus	$8.00@8.50
Timothyseed ₰ bus	$3.50
Flaxseed	$3.00@3.05
PIG IRON—No. 1 Scotch	$45.00
No. 1 American	$41.00
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ₰ lb	18@19c
Cows, ₰ head	$40@80
SHEEP—₰ lb	5@6½c
HOGS—₰ 100 lbs	$9.00@10.00

Candidates for Nomination.

The following gentlemen have been mentioned for nomination to the several County Offices to be filled by election the present year, and their names will be presented for the consideration of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR SHERIFF:

JOSIAH H. FURMAN,

BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

JAMES LAKE,

SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL KLINE,

BENTON TOWNSHIP.

FOR TREASURER:

ROBERT STOUT,

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE.—AMESBURY, MASS., Oct. 13th 1865.—*Mr. Grace—Dear Sir*—Having been afflicted grievously for several weeks with a severe abscess upon my side, I used several remedies for its eradication without receiving any relief, until I applied your salve, which effected a speedy and permanent cure. I therefore feel happy to certify my confidence in its virtues. Yours with respect,

JAMES BEAN.

I certify to the truthfulness of the above statement. H. S. DRAPER, M. D.

SETH W. FOWLE & SON, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by all druggists, at 25 cents a box. By mail 35 cents.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—This remedy has long been cherished by the community for its remarkable efficacy in relieving, healing and curing the most obstinate, painful and long-standing cases of *Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Asthma, Inflamation of the Lungs;* while even *Consumption* itself has yielded to its magic influence when all other means have failed. Its whole history proves that the past has produced no remedy of equal value, as a cure for the numerous and dangerous pulmonary affections which prevail all over the land.

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONY.—*From Andrew Archer, Esq., of Deerfield, Me.*—"About eight years since my son, Henry A. Archer, now Postmaster at Fairfield, Somerset county, Me., was attacked with spitting of blood, cough, weakness of lungs, and general debility, to such an extent that our family physician declared him to have a "Seated Consumption." He was under medical treatment for a number of months, but received no benefit from it. At length, from the solicitation of himself and others, I was induced to purchase one bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which benefited him so much I obtained another bottle, which in a short time restored him to his usual state of health. I think I can safely recommend this remedy to others in like condition, for it is, I think, all it purports to be—The great Lung Remedy for the Times! The above statement, gentlemen, is my voluntary offering to you in favor of your Balsam, and is at your disposal."

Prepared by SETH W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont St., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally. [je7'67.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESTRAY HEIFER.—CAME TO THE premises of the subscriber in Bloom township, a BRINDLE HEIFER, about three years old, formerly owned by Frederick Fiedler. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be disposed of as the law directs. MOSES COFFMAN.

Bloomsburg, June 11, 1867-3t.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Please take notice that I, Thomas Brobst, of Lime Ridge, Columbia county, having bought the following list of property from John S. Mann, do declare that it is my intention to lend the same to the said Mann, viz: Two mules, one two-horse spring wagon, one two-horse wagon and two sets of harness. THOS. BROBST.

Lime Ridge, June 11, 1867-3t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL M'NEAL, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel M'Neal, late of Benton township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted to the Register of said county, to Abraham S. M'Neal, of said township. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the Executor without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment. ABRAHAM M'NEAL, Executor.

June 11, 1867.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

ESTATE OF I. W. HAUS, DEC'D.

Letters of administration with the will annexed to the estate of I. W. Haus, late of Centralia Borough, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Mary A. Haus. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to M. M. O'Neile, Esq., at Ashland, Pa., attorney for the estate; and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

MARY A. HAUS, Administratrix.

June 14, 1867. *from testamentary sources.*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY: In the matter of the estate of Samuel Rogelle, deceased. And now to wit: May 1st, 1867, the Court appoint C. R. Brockway, Esq., auditor, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the administrator.

By the Court. From the Record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Monday, July 1st, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time and place all persons having claims against said estate must present them, or be debarred from claiming a share in the same.

C. R. BROCKWAY, Auditor.

Bloomsburg, June 11, 1867.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY:—In the matter of the estate of Solomon Swank, deceased. And now, to wit, May 6th, 1867, by agreement of counsel, E. H. Little, Esq., is appointed auditor to distribute the funds as a fund in the hands of the administrator.

By the Court. From the record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of his appointment, on MONDAY, JULY 15th, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m., at his office, in Bloomsburg, when and where all parties interested are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.

E. H. LITTLE, Auditor.

Bloomsburg, June 14, 1867.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.—In the matter of the account of Samuel Henry and Andrew Creveling, executors of Archibald Henry, deceased. And now to wit, May 9th, 1867, on motion of Mr. Clark, the Court appoint E. H. Little, Esq., auditor to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants.

By the Court. From the Record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of his appointment, on SATURDAY, JULY 13th, 1867, at 10 o'clock a. m. at his office in Bloomsburg, when and where all parties interested are required to present their claims or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund or assets.

E. H. LITTLE, Auditor.

Bloomsburg, June 14, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on SATURDAY, THE SIXTH DAY OF JULY, 1867, the undersigned, the former Samuel Bower, administrator of George L. Johnson, late of Orange township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain Farm and real estate, bounded and described as follows, to wit:—On the east by land of John Wagner, Esq., on the south by land of Eli Kline, on the west by land of William White and Samuel Creveling, and on the north by land of Daniel Everhart,

CONTAINING SEVENTY ACRES,

more or less, whereon are erected a Frame Dwelling House, Barn and other outbuildings; late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Orange and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, June 8, 1867.

Terms of Sale:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from the confirmation nisi, and to be secured by bonds and mortgages.

June 11, 1867. SAMUEL BOWER, Adm'r.

GRAND CONCERTS

IN AID OF THE

MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.

THE object of these Concerts is to raise funds to build a Masonic Hall in the City of New York, commensurate with the wants of the fraternity, and to erect an Asylum for decayed Masons and the indigent and infirm widows of Masons and their orphans. A large fund has been collected for this purpose, but more is needed, which it is believed will be generously and promptly given by the charitable public, and those immediately interested in the welfare of the Order.

The Management take great pleasure in announcing that their Sixth and last Grand Musical Entertainment will take place during the week, on Tuesday, July 30th, commencing at 1 o'clock, p. m., and will be immediately followed by the Grand Distribution of Presents.

OFFICE OF THE GRAND MASTER OF MASONS, OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,
New York, January 10, 1867.

BRO. G. W. HOLMES.—My Dear Sir:—Yours of the 9th instant has been received. In reply I can only state that any enterprise which may be honorably and conscientiously conducted, in aid of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund of the State of New York, will receive not only my unqualified approbation, but my zealous co-operation. That your enterprise will be conducted with fidelity to your promises I have no do doubt, judging from the references which you have given. While I say this, I desire still to declare to you that any effort, no matter how worthy the end it may seek to be achieved, that leads to any violation of the laws of the State, should not be permitted. Let those laws be held in strict respect, a blessing will surely follow, and you will receive the thanks of thousands. Thanking you for your kind remembrance of the widows and orphans of our craft, I am Truly and fraternally yours,

ROBERT D. HOLMES, Grand Master.

N.B.—We have the highest legal authority for saying that no law of the State of New York is violated by our method of distribution.

1 Present, Residence in 33d street,		$22,000
1 Present, Country Residence located in the village of Westchester, N. Y., one hour's ride by railroad from N. Y., and three minutes' walk from railroad depot. The place consists of two large dwellings, store, barn, carriage house and other out-buildings; 7 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, and fine garden; 1 acre of Lawton Blackberries, with plenty of small fruit, besides standard fruit,		18,000
1 Present, Residence at Brooklyn, N. Y.		12,000
1 " Lot,	"	4,000
1 " "	"	3,000
1 " $3,000 in Gold,		2,000
1 " 2,000 "		1,200
2 " Grand Pianos,	$1,500 each	2,800
25 " Gents' fine gold lever watches	200 "	5,000
25 " Ladies' "	200 "	
200 " Sewing Machines	75 "	
500 " Orders for suits of clothing, from the well-known establishment of L. T. Brownell, 501 Broadway,	75 "	37,500
50 " Plated Tea Sets,	75 "	3,750
200 " Orders for Silk Hats,	40 "	8,000
1,000 " Chromo Life, of Lucite Painting of Washington as a Mason,	10 "	10,000
1,000 " Masonic Emblems	5 "	5,000
500 " Gold Pens, Pencils, and Sleeve Buttons,	3 "	2,500
500 " Silver plated fruit knives and roll bells,	3 "	1,500
1,000 " Masonic charts, from original drawings by Macoy,	3 "	3,000
1,000 " Masonic Mottoes,	1.50	1,500
The balance to consist of the following, viz: Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Works by eminent authors, desks for chains, Ladies' gold watch chains, kid gloves, engravings, ladies' work boxes, inside boxes, writing cases, musical instruments, breast pins and finger rings, etc., amounting to		25,700
Making in the aggregate 300,000 presents valued at		$200,000

TICKETS, ... $1.00 EACH.

Parties from a distance sending money for tickets should either have their letters registered or send a post office order.

☞ Before the distribution takes place, a committee will be appointed to receive tickets from parties living at a distance from New York, who will select the sealed envelopes containing the orders for the presents for them, and return the same by mail.

Agents and others holding tickets for sale, are earnestly requested to make their returns promptly, and without delay, at the time named above, for the last entertainment, in order that there may be no delay in the distribution.

GEO. W. HOLMES & CO.,
Managing Directors,
Principal Office, 718 Broadway,
New York.

June 14, 1867.

ESTRAY SHEEP.—CAME TO THE premises of the subscriber, in Pine Township, on or about the 25th day of April last, stray sheep, as follows: Three ewes, one buck, and two lambs; the left ears of the old ones are clipped. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or they will be disposed of according to law. VALENTINE WINTERSTEEN.

May 24, 1867-3t.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

ROOMS OVER MILLER'S STORE,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,

WHERE may be found the finest assortment of

FURNITURE

ever offered to the people of this section, consisting of

PARLOR, KITCHEN AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE,

of all kinds, sizes, styles, description and prices.

CHAIRS OF ALL STYLES,

Kitchen, Dining, Parlor and Sitting Room chairs.

EXTENSION TABLES,

Break-Fast Tables, Dining Tables, Kitchen Tables, Library and Centre Tables.

SIDE BOARDS.

Chestnut, Walnut, and Chestnut-walnut Trimmed, Etageres—a large assortment on hand, well made and nicely finished.

DRESSING CASES,

Hall Stands, Hattrees and Brackets, every variety and finish.

SPRING BEDS.

The best ever offered to the public.

PICTURE FRAMES,

And in fact every thing to be found in a City Ware Room can be had in our rooms, and at the very l

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1867.

Columbia County Democratic Convention.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Democratic electors in and for the several boroughs and election districts of Columbia County, will meet at their usual place of holding their general elections on SATURDAY THE TWENTY SEVENTH DAY OF JULY, 1867, between the hours of 3 and 7 o'clock in the afternoon of said day for the purpose of choosing BY BALLOT two delegates from each Election District to meet in County Convention, at the COURT HOUSE, in Bloomsburg, on Monday the 29th, day of July, 1867, at 1 o'clock, P.M., for the purpose of making the usual annual nominations of the Democratic party of Columbia County.

C. G. BARKLEY,
Chairman Democratic Standing Com.

WE make some corrections this week in the Mercantile Appraiser's list by adding some names, and correcting the date of appeal. Those interested will please take notice.

THE self-styled "far seeing" editor of the *Republican* says he "helped to nominate Andy," and that's why he is pitching into him. Then he was'nt so "far seeing" after all. More like the owl than the eagle.

"OUR hearts go *pari passu* with the heroine, Lady Mitford."—*Republican.*

Do they indeed? We have heard something of this before, especially the *pari passu* part. And how many *hearts* has the sensitive "far seeing," to go with Lady Mitford?

THE *Montour American* of last week puffs Bob Clark. Bob advertised in the *American?*—*Republican.*

And did not advertise in the *Columbia Co. Republican*—and that's what's the matter. Is Dr. Brower like you, bought by a little patronage?

WE published a paragraph last week, that the editor of the *Republican* is sufficiently "far seeing" to think "keen, and sharp, and smart!"

We should feel gratified if we thought the "far seeing" quarified to judge.

MR. WILLIAM APPLEMAN, of Benton, has bought of Issachar Evans and Hiram D. Appleman, the saw mill and tract of timber land owned by them on Raven Creek, for the consideration of two thousand dollars.

BENJAMIN F. FLANDERS, who has been appointed Governor of Louisiana, is a staunch and devoted loyalist, whose record is known to every one who has intelligently followed the Union movements in that State since the war.—*The Press.*

Our people have some recollection of *Loyalists*, in other words Tories, and did not think much of them. The *Press* seems devoted to them, how is it with the *Republican?*

"THE COLUMBIA COUNTY REPUBLICAN sitteth at the gate of the people! Is it because the aforesaid journal is the spectral hand from out the wall that holds the balance that conscience tells him he has been weighed in and found wanting? Selah!"—*Republican.*

Is not that eloquent and elegant? A newspaper sits at the gate, it is a spectral hand, it sticks out from the wall, it holds a balance, and it weighs a man. That out Herods Herod for unmitigated nonsense.

SOME radical changes have been made in our streets during the past week. Certain places have been improved, and others must be tested before their merits can be seen. We would repeat what we said on a former occasion, that if the $5000, road tax were used in properly daving the streets each year, they would soon be in excellent condition and that annual expense reduced. It must be done some time, and why not begin now?

ON last Tuesday a young son of Mr. Carver of this place, having got hold of a match, determined to have a private bonfire, and ignited some shavings in the stable on the alley in the rear of his father's house. The blaze increased rapidly, when he became frightened, and gave the alarm in time to enable the the neighbors to put out the fire. Shive's buildings, filled with inflamable material, was only a few feet distant, and had the flames spread a short distance further a most disatrous loss would have occurred, as our town is destitute of fire engines or hose.

CLAIMS FOR BACK PAY AND BOUNTY.—The Second Auditor receives hundreds of letters daily, inquiring into the condition of claims for back pay and bounty, and urging their speedy settlement. When applications have been examined and found correct in from, they are put on file for settlement, and are taken up in their regular order, and without unnecessary delay; and as the answering of such letters would in no manner aid the claimants, but would occupy much time which would otherwise be devoted to the settlement of claims, parties will hereafter be notified in each case in the letter announcing the correctness of application, that all correspondence relating to the claim must be considered as terminated until final adjustment.

TROUTING.—Quite a number of our citizens were "trout fishing" last week on the Fishingercek and its tributaries. The high water during the Spring has heretofore prevented this annual amusement. Among the successful fishermen was John J. M'Henry, Esq., of Benton, who caught a trout at the mouth of West Creek, which measured *sixteen and a half inches* in length, and weighed nearly three pounds. He caught its mate soon after, but his rod broke, and though he jumped into the water and secured the pole, the fish had unhooked himself. Mr. M'Henry, the same day snared one fourteen inches long. We also spoiled a good pair of boots in the pleasant exercise of chasing a fly down the creek, and succeeded beyond our best expectations. There are few deep holes on our route that we did not find.

Mr. Stephen Kiefer is said to have a trout in his spring twenty-two inches long, which we would have given a *new dress* to have obtained.

THE *Republican* justifies Greeley's action in bailing Jeff. Davis. All the Editor's howling about "treason and traitors" must have been intended for effect, then, inasmuch as he favors the release of the principal traitor. We presume he endorses Greeley's views on "Treason" which we publish this week.

WE are requested to give notice that the ladies of Bloomsburg, intend to hold a strawberry festival in the Literary Institute at this place, beginning on Tuesday evening, June 25th, and continuing every evening throughout the week. The proceeds are to be applied to the purchase of a chandelier and other fixtures for the Institue.

WE are pleased to note that Colonel E. Overton, of this place has been appointed Register in Bankruptcy for this District. Colonel Overton is an able lawyer, and his selection reflects credit upon the appointing power. We only hope that the emoluments may prove equal to the honors of the position.—*Bradford Argus.*

WE are assured by Mr. Welles of Athens, that the grading of the railroad from Towanda to the State line will be completed to-day, and that the rails will be laid as soon as they can be shipped over the canal from below. The N. B. and Junction Canals will be opened on the 8th of June. We are also informed that the Southern Central road is being surveyed. What has become of the Ithaca and Towanda road?—*Waverly Advocate.*

THE Orangeville Brass Band propose giving a grand musical and literary entertainment at the Academy Hall, in Orangeville, on Thursday evening June 20th, and at New Columbus, on Saturday evening, June 22d. The exercises will consist of vocal and instrumental music, didactic and comic speeches, pantomime, etc. The proceeds are to go for the benefit of the Band. No doubt the people will turn out handsomely, and enjoy the promised rich treat.

WE hear of no preparation for the coming Fourth of July. It is a sad token of the degeneracy of the times, when the day which gave birth to American Independence is almost forgotten. Certainly some of our "back townships" can teach the county seat a lesson in this respect, and celebrate the day in the good old fashioned way. True, Radicals may object to the enunciation of the principles of '76,—and we confess they smack of treason—but nevetheless they were adopted and approved by our fathers, and we endorse them still.

BAPTIZED.—On Sabbath afternoon last, Rev. George J. Brensinger, pastor of the Baptist Church of this place, performed the solemn rite of Baptism, by immersion, upon seven persons, at the mouth of Briarcreek. Notwithstanding the weather was somewhat unfavorable, the solemn and impressive ceremonies were witnessed by quite a goodly number of our citizens.

We are requested to announce that several others will be baptized in the Susquehanna river, at this place, on Sabbath morning next, immediately after divine service.—*Berwick Gazette.*

P. JOHN has at last been compelled to answer the question "whether or not he was in favor of negro suffrage and equality." As we expected, he is in favor of perfect equality, and that negroes shall vote, be jurymen, hold office, etc. Now, ye Republicans, do you longer doubt the aims and purposes of the leaders of your party? It will no longer answer to say *you* are not in favor of it, so long as you act with a party whose only object and aim, as expressed by their Conventions, speakers and press, is to give the negro, without exception, the same rights and privileges the white man enjoys. How about the Republican orator in this county, who declared that when his party became committed to negro suffrage, he would take the stump against it?

BOLD BURGLARY.—We learn from the Danville Intelligencer, that a bold and daring burglary was perpetrated at the residence of Michael Rosenstein in Danville on Saturday night last. The burglar or burglers effected an entrance into his house and carried off therefrom, a box containing two gold watches, six silver spoons, a diamond breast pin, and other jewelry, besides two hundred dollars in greenbacks, seventy-three dollars in silver and a two dollar and fifty cent gold piece. The box of valuables was located under the bed whereon Mr. Rosenstein and wife were sleeping. It is pretty certain that the robbers had a prior acquaintance where the box was situated previous to their entrance into the house. No clue to the robbers has been had. A reward of fifty dollars is offered for the return of the property and conviction of the parties taking it.

Mr. Rosenstein is a hard working mechanic who is ilfly able to bear this heavy loss.

THE Editor of the *Republican* is a natural born orator, if not a first-rate writer. Just read this last gem:

"Timid politicians and *expediency* men may hesitate, but the fiat has gone forth that the American Eagle as it soars aloft and rests one foot on the mountains of Russian America and poises the other in close proximity to the Parliament Shanty in Canada—with its beak ready to grab the Demon of injustice that may dare to show its head under the proud bird's overshadowing wings—shall look down upon a country where *all men are equal before the law!*"

Jack Downing is nowhere; his high-falutin is tame in comparison with this. We might modestly suggest that it is a huge stretch for our national bird to put one foot on the mountains of Russian America, and the other in Canada, but this may be a "poetical license." The poor bird has also "a demon of injustice under its wing" which, P. John says, is going to get "grabbed as soon as it shows its head." Republicans, are you not proud of your self-styled "far-seeing-and-independent-as-an-eagle-on-his-eyrie" editor?

WILD CHERRY BALSAM.—The memory of Dr. Wistar is embalmed in the hearts of thousands, whom his Balsam of Wild Cherry has cured of coughs, colds, consumption, or some other form of Pulmonary disease. It is now over forty years since this preparation was brought before the public, and yet the demand for it is constantly increasing.

DR. H. R. LINDERMAN, Director of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, who was recently nominated and confirmed to that office, has proved to be an excellent officer and a reformer of abuses. He has renovated the Mint by infusing energy into its management, by dismissing a large number of unnecessary employees, and by the introduction of judicious rules for the transaction of the public business.

A SHOT was fired into the carriage occupied by the Emperors of France and Russia, on the 6th instant, as it was passing along from the review in the Champ de Mars. Nobody was hurt, and the would-be assassin was arrested. He is a young Pole, who desired to avenge the wrongs of his country by killing Alexander.

SCRANTON CITY ELECTION.—The election for City and Ward officers came off in that place on Tuesday last, resulting in the choice of the Democratic candidates for City, Auditor, and Treasurer, (the only officers elected at large this year,) by a majority of 517, out of an entire poll of 1009 votes.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

"——A map of busy life—
Its fluctuations and its vast concerns."

NO. XXIV.

MUSIC.

TO THE KALEIDOSCOPE:

No doubt, before the series of papers you are now publishing is brought to a close, you would have made the subject to which I wish to draw your attention, one of them. But as it is one which is just now exercising my mind, I will ask your opinion on it.

I know that the man who hath no music in his soul, nor is not moved by concord of sweet sounds, is fit for treason, stratagem and spoils. I take no part of that denunciation to myself, because I have a great love for music, and it is that which is at the bottom of this letter.

There was a vocal and instrumental concert held in our town some time ago, and as everybody, his wife and sweetheart were expected to go, I was, of course, present. Now I do not intend to censure anybody; but I must inform you that we have very few people among us, who even pretend to a scientific knowledge of music. Yet the managers had fixed upon a programme, consisting for the most part, of foreign, and operatic airs. I don't know that I can even name them. But we had "Il Trovatore," tore all to pieces; the "Montezum a Grand March," the "Cuckoo Solo," and I can't tell you how many more of the same kind.

Now, to a musically uneducated audience, what enjoyment do you suppose could be derived from such selection of pieces? I venture to say that to ninety-nine out of every hundred present at the performance, so far as the music was concerned, was simply an indiscriminate thumping on the piano, or scraping on the violin; and for anything I could see or hear, anybody else could have done it as well.

It is the most absurd and ridiculous thing for any gentlemen to fix up such a programme for a miscellaneous audience, that could be imagined; and what annoyed me quite as much as my inability to appreciate the most of the music, was, to have a set of people who understood that scientific performance still less than I did, if possible, clapping their hands to the echo, over scraping and pounding which did not give them one pleasurable emotion.

Do try to give me some assistance in this business, for I am persuaded you are not an entire stranger to

"NELLIE GREY."

Nellie's complaint is undoubtedly just. The vast majority of people are in her situation as to musical education and appreciation; and to play the most correct and exquisite operatic music to a musically uneducated ear, is just like reading a splendid passage of Homer *in the orignal*, to a man who could scarcely master a translation. Most people appreciate music, but they duly appreciate only what they understand.

In Laura Keene's theatre, New York, some years ago, Mr. Thomas Baker, who led the orchestra, invariably gave the popular and well known music of the day; tunes that everybody knew, performed by a band of twenty to thirty excellent musicians was a real treat; a treat to everybody; while if we had had "Cuckoo Solos," and other birds of that feather, instead of listening to the music, the time would have been spent by the audience in drinking brandy smashes, eating peanuts, and squirting tobacco juice over the floor.

It is well enough in all concerts, to interject an occasional piece of the highest musical grade; but popular, well known music is what creates enjoyment and awakens emotion. What the boys whistle and sing on the street is what touches the heart and charms the ear; and if an instrumental performer desires to give his audience real pleasure, he must come down to their level. I have more than once attended concerts, where during the whole evening, but two or three pieces were really enjoyed by the audience, and they were enjoyed *because they were known.*

It is undoubtedly true that a concord of sweet sounds gives intense gratification to a thoroughly musical ear, even although the melody be an unknown one. But it must be a melody—mere musical sounds will not do it; there must be a blending together of all the harmonies to produce the effect. There is no enjoyment perhaps which depends so much upon cultivation as that of music, and there is certainly no accomplishment which so enhances the delights of home, soothes the wearied spirit, and calms the agitated soul.

When the corner-stone of the earth was laid, the morning stars sang together, and in every place and age music and song have been the accompaniements of joy and happiness and innocence. There is none of the melody of singing and stringed instruments in hell, but weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. It was the music of the Psalmist David, the sweet singer of Israel, that chased the Evil Spirit from the couch of Saul. And long after he could write:

sing aloud unto God our strength:
Make a joyful noise unto the God of Jacob.
Take a psalm and bring hither the timbrel,
The pleasant harp with the psaltery.
Blow up the trumpet in the new moon,
In the time appointed, on our solemn feast day.

DIED.

DIETERICH—At his residence in Montour township, on the 6th inst., JOHN DIETERICH, Esq., aged 73 years, 1 month, and 24 days.

DEMOTT—In Madison, on the 8th of April, 1867, CATHARINE, wife of Richard Demott, aged 72 years and 7 days.

M'NEAL—In Benton, on the 29th of May, SAMUEL M'NEAL, aged 79 years.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF ISAAC REICHARD DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Isaac Reichard, late of Madison township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to Sylvester Reichard and Cyrus Richard, administrators. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrators without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

SYLVESTER REICHARD,
CYRUS REICHARD, Admr's.

June 7, 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF GEORGE KRAMER, DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Geo. Kramer, late of Bloomtownship, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county, to John R. Moyer, administrator. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

JOHN R. MOYER,
Bloomsburg, May 17, 1867, Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
ESTATE OF HARMON LABOUR DEC'D.—Letters of administration to the estate of Harmon Labour, late of Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, deceased, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to ISAAC LABOUR and HIRAM R. KLINE, administrators. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known to the administrators without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

ISAAC LABOUR,
HIRAM R. KLINE, } Admr's.

Fishingercek, May 3, 1867-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF WILLIAM FAIRMAN, DEC'D.

Letters of administration to the estate of William Fairman, late of Mount Pleasant township, Columbia county, deceased, has this day been granted by the Register of said county to William Fairman, who resides in Madison township in said county. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent, are requested to present them to the administrator without delay, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment.

WM. FAIRMAN,
Madison tp., May 24, 1867. Administrator.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT IN and for the County of Columbia: In the matter of the estate of ELIAS DIETTERICK, late of Montour township, deceased. And now to wit: May ninth, 1867, the Court appoint C. R. Brockway, Esq., auditor, to make distribution of the balance in the hands of John G. Quick, administrator, to and amongst the creditors. By the Court. From the record.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

The auditor above named will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in Bloomsburg, on Saturday, the twenty-second day of June, 1867, at ten o'clock, a. m., at which time and place all persons having claims against said estate must present them, or be debarred from claiming a share in the same.

C. R. BROCKWAY, Auditor.

May 31, 1867.

ESTATE OF GEORGE McEWEN, DECEASED.

NOTICE OF INQUEST.

TO MARGARET McEWEN, WIDOW OF GEORGE McEWEN; DANIEL McEWEN, GEORGE W. McEWEN, WILLIAM F. McEWEN, HENRY J. McEWEN, MATILDA IRVINE, LATE MATILDA McEWEN, ARIANDA HAUSMAN, late AMANDA McEWEN, children and heirs of George McEwen, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county dec'd.

You and each of you will take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition or valuation, issued out of the Orphans' Court of the County of Columbia, an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of George McEwen, deceased, in the township of Greenwood, in said county, on Thursday the first day of August, A.D., 1867, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of the said George, situate in Greenwood township, aforesaid, to and among the children and representatives of the said deceased, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling the same, otherwise to value and appraise the same.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Bloomsburg, May 17, 1867.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be exposed to public sale, on the premises in Fishing Creek township, Columbia county, on SATURDAY, JUNE 29th 1867, at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, all that tract or lot of Land, bounded and described as follows to wit:—On the north by and of Nathan Smith and the Huntington Creek, on the east by land of Martin Andrews, on the south by land of Pyers Hoffman and others, and on the west by land of Elias Ash and John Hutchison, containing

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES;

ninety acres cleared: twenty acres first-class timothy meadow land surpassed by none in the county; fifty acres of timber land, such as Chestnut, Oak, etc., whereon is erected a

FRAME HOUSE AND BARN,

with a well of water at the door; also a young apple orchard on the premises. The land adjoins the road leading from Orangeville to Jones' Mill, will be sold in two parts or all together, as may suit purchasers. Late the estate of William Robbins, deceased.

ES-CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; ten per cent., less one-half, to be paid on the first day of April, 1868, at which time if the conditions have been complied with possession will be given; the balance to be paid on the first day of April, 1869, with interest from the first day of April, 1868, at which time a good warrantee deed will be made.

M. M. AMMERMAN,
C. B. WHITE,
Fishing Creek, June 7, 1867. Executors.

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, on FRIDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF JUNE, 1867, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, John W. Beishline, administrator of Susannah Sidler, late of Benton township, in said county, dec'd, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, a certain

LOT OR PIECE OF GROUND,

bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by land of John Beisler, on the east by land of William O. Barrett, and on the south and west by lands of John Beishline, containing one acre and a half, more or less, whereon are erected a

FRAME HOUSE AND STABLE.

Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township and county aforesaid.

JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Bloomsburg, May 27, 1867.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of ⅓ of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi, and to be secured by bond and mortgage.

JOHN W. BEISHLINE,
Benton twp., May 31, 1867. Administrator.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Venditioni Exponas* and *Levari Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in Bloomsburg, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of June, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate to wit:

A certain lot of ground, situate in Conyngham township, Columbia county, containing one acre, more or less, bounded on the west by lot late of William Ashman, on the north by public road leading to Germantown, and on the east and south by lands of the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company, on which is erected a two story dwelling house with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Lavell.

ALSO.—A certain tract of land, situate in Locust township, Columbia county, containing fifty-six acres, more or less, bounded on the south by lands of David Kreisher and Henry Gable, on the west by Henry Gable, on the north by Henry Knapp, and on the east by lands of Abram and David Kreisher, whereon is erected a log house and a log barn, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Perry.

ALSO.—A certain piece of land, situate in Fishingcreek township, Columbia county, containing fifty-six acres, more or less, bounded on the south by lands of Daniel Force, on the west by lands of Alexander Cramer, on the north by lands of Joseph Coleman, and on the east by land of Michael Lawson, on which is erected a frame dwelling house and blacksmith shop with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of G. W. Mastellar.

ALSO.—A certain lot of ground, situate in the Borough of Centralia, Columbia county, containing two lots, fifty feet front and one hundred and forty feet deep, bounded on the east by Catawissa street, on the west by —— street, on the south by an alley, and on the north by lot of Henry Jasper, on which is erected a two story plank house, blacksmith shop, with the appurtenances.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Stephen Thomas.

ALSO.—All that certain tract of land, situate in Roaringcreek township, Columbia county, adjoining lands of Judah Cherrington, Joseph Zimmerman, other lands of the estate of S. Coxe, dec'd., and others, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a double chestnut oak, the northwestern corner of a tract of land surveyed in the name of Henry Shaffer by virtue of a warrant dated the 18th day of November, A. D. 1765, and running thence by land of Judah Cherrington, south fifteen degrees, ninety-eight perches to a post, thence north eighty-six and one-quarter degrees east, one hundred and seventy-five and a half perches to a post, thence north fifteen degrees west, ninety-eight perches to a chestnut oak, thence south eighty-six and a quarter degrees west, one hundred and seventy-five and a half perches to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and seven acres and seventy-eight perches, neat measure.

Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Hartzell.

SAMUEL SNYDER, Sheriff.

Bloomsburg, May 24, 1867.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

APPRAISER'S LIST.

LIST OF DEALERS
OF COLUMBIA COUNTY,

For the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, of Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Distillers, Brewers, within the County of Columbia returned and classified in accordance with the several acts of assembly, by the appraiser of mercantile taxes of said county, as follows, to wit.

BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

Names.	Business.	Class.	License
Elias Mendenhall,	Store	11	$15 00
A. Hartman,	"	13	10 00
A. Solliday,	"	14	7 00
David Stroup,	"	14	7 00
John E. Girton,	"	14	7 00
C. C. Marr,	"	12	12 50
S. C. Stiles,	"	14	7 00
J. J. Robbins & Co.,	"	12	12 50
A. J. Evans,	Clothing Store	14	7 00
Charles W. Snyder,	Store	13	10 00
David Lowenburg,	Clothing Store	14	7 00
Misses Harman	Millinery	14	7 00
L. N. Moyer,	Drugs	14	7 00
Stohner & Widmyer,	Confectionery	14	7 00
Palemon John,	Book Store	14	7 00
A. J. Sloan,	Store	12	12 50
J. Moyer,	Drugs	14	7 00
D. A. Beckley,	Book Store	14	7 00
J. S. Shannon,	Grocery	13	10 00
L. T. Sharpless,	Store	12	12 50
C. J. Lutz,	Drugs	14	7 00
A. M. Rupert,	Stoves	14	7 00
Lizzie Barkley,	Millinery	14	7 00
M. S. Williams,	Grocery	14	7 00
J. K. Eyer,	Store	13	10 00
Mrs. M. B. Furman,	Millinery	14	7 00
A. D. Webb,	Fancy Store	14	7 00
J. W. Chamberlin,	Clothing Store	14	7 00
George W. Correll	Furniture	14	7 00
H C & I W Hartman	Store	11	15 00
M'Kelvy, Neal & Co	"	7	40 00
Wm Erasmus	Confectionery	14	7 00
S H Miller	Store	12	12 50
H C Hower	"	14	7 00
N J Hendershot	Drugs	14	7 00
J K Edgar	Store	14	7 00
J J Brower	"	13	10 00
L D Mendenhall	Liquor Store	14	7 00
Lizzie Peterman	Millinery	14	7 00
H Klein	Grocery	14	7 00
Joseph Hendershot	"	14	7 00
O A Jacoby	"	14	7 00
Bloomsburg Iron Co.	Store	7	40 00
Mrs S J Woodward	Confectionery	14	7 00
H H Hunsberger	Tobacco store	14	7 00
Jacob Metz	Stove	14	7 00
Caleb Barton & Co.	Flour Mill	14	7 00
Lloyd Paxton	Flour Mill	12	12 00

BOROUGH OF BERWICK.

C H Campbell	stoves	14	7 00
Bell Bertran	millinery	14	7 00
Bowman & Jackson	store	11	15 00
J B Dodson	drugs	14	7 00
J & H R Brower	store	12	12 50
Miller & Hughes	drugs	14	7 00
Mrs M Dunbar	millinery	14	7 00
A Miller	store	11	15 00
F M Seybert	fancy store	14	7 00
Jackson & Woodlin	store	11	15 00
H C Frens	flour mill	14	7 00

BENTON.

George G Gaiser	confectionery	14	7 00
H F Everett	store	13	10 00
Samuel Heacock	"	13	10 00
J J M'Henry	"	12	12 50
J E Edson	"	14	7 00

BEAVER.

R Zimmerman	"	14	7 00
J Price	"	14	7 00
W. Zonzenberger	"	14	7 00

BRIAR CREEK.

Isaac Cryder	store	14	7 00
Stephen Michael & Son	"	14	7 00
P M Traugh	flour mill	14	7 00
Wm Frens	"	14	7 00
Reuben Miller	distillery	14	7 00

CATAWISSA.

B F Dallman	merchant tailor	14	7 00
M Nisch & Shuman	store	13	10 00
Jacob Winebold	"	12	12 50
Geo Hughes & Son	stoves	14	7 00
J K Sharpless & Son	store	10	20 00
Creasy & John	"	10	20 00
W E John	drugs	14	7 00
Casper Hahn	merchant tailor	14	7 00
M John	stoves	14	7 00
S D Rinard	"	14	7 00
Gilbert & Kline	"	10	20 00
Campbell & Harder	furniture	13	7 00
James M Nisch	flour mill	14	7 00

CONYNGHAM.

R Thornton, agt.	store	12	12 50

CENTRALIA BOROUGH.

Knittle & Gable	store	12	12 50
Henry Fisher	grocery	14	7 00
A S Fortner	stoves	14	7 00
Wm Torrey	store	6	50 00
Kerr & Snyder	"	12	12 50
Mendenhall, Wasser & Co	grocery	12	12 50
J & T O'Conner	"	12	12 50
J Leon & Co	clothing store	14	7 00
J W Howell & Co.	store	9	25 00
J W Hower & Co	drugs	14	7 00
H Kingsbury	shoe store	14	7 00
Martin Monaghan	grocery	12	12 50
John Sightinger	confectionery	14	7 00
Shuman & Millard	store	11	15 00
Peter Eberman	grocery	14	7 00
B Lesher	tobacco store	14	7 00
Daniel Wertman, agt.	liquor store	14	7 00
John Moran	shoe store	14	7 00
Mrs Wm James	millinery	14	7 00

CENTRE.

E W M & G L Low	store	13	10 00
Samuel Dotterick	grocery	14	7 00
George H Frens	flour mill	14	7 00
Abraham Dotterick	grocery	14	7 00
Mahlon B Hicks	"	14	7 00
Henry Lohman	confectionery	14	7 00
Jacob Spotsiger	store	14	10 00
J Hicks	grocery	14	7 00
S S Fowler & Bro.,	"	13	10 00
F. Frey	"	14	7 00

FRANKLIN

Clinton Mendenhall	flour mill	14	7 00
Wellington Cleaver	"	14	7 00

FISHINGCREEK.

D & M M'Henry	store	14	7 00
Joseph C Runyan	"	14	7 00
G M Howell	"	14	7 00
J N Jones	"	13	10 00
Solomon Buss	"	14	7 00
B Ammerman	"	14	7 00
Levi Zaner	"	14	7 00
J E M'Henry	flour mill	14	7 00

GREENWOOD.

Schuyler & Black	store	11	15 00
Bogart & Kramer	"	13	10 00
John Leggott	"	13	10 00
Wm Krasmer	"	13	10 00
C W Eves & Co.	"	13	10 00
James M Rote	grocery	14	7 00
D C Masters	store	10	20 00
Hannah Henry	"	14	7 00

HEMLOCK.

J & W Harris	store	14	7 00
Charles Neihart	"	14	7 00
M G & W H Shoemaker	"	13	10 00

LOCUST.

J H Vastine & Co.	store	14	7 00
Washington Yeager	"	14	7 00
Jacob Yeager	"	14	7 00
Long & Brother	"	13	10 00
Charles Fetterman	"	14	7 00
P & P M Yocum	"	14	7 00

MAINE.

F L Shuman	store	14	7 00
Campbell & Co.	"	14	7 00

MIFFLIN.

J K Schweppenheiser	store	14	7 00
Creasy & Brown	"	13	10 00
Jacob W Peifer	clothing store	14	7 00
R J Millard	store	13	10 00
John H. Heifer	"	13	10 00
Mrs E A Bess	fancy store	14	7 00

MONTOUR.

Brown & Coleman	confectionery	14	7 00
Paxton & Herman	store	9	30 00
Wm Butler	grocery	14	7 00
P. R. Margerum	"	14	10 00

MADISON.

Andrew Madison	store	13	10 00
C Kreisher	"	13	10 00

ROARINGCREEK.

J Cherrington & Son	store	14	7 00

ORANGE.

R W Bowman	store	13	10 00
A Brickwart	"	13	10 00
D K Sloan	"	13	10 00
Michael Keller	confectionery	14	7 00
Alexander Hughes	store	14	7 00
Wesley Berliman	flour mill	14	7 00

SUGARLOAF.

E O West	store	14	7 00

SCOTT.

Peter Eat	store	11	15 00
H W Creasy & Co.	"	13	15 00
Wm M Eat	stoves	14	7 00
Samuel A. Worman	store	14	7 00
C. S. Fowler	"	10	20 00
C. S. Fowler	flour mill	12	12 50
R F Reichard & Bro.	store	14	7 00
J & T Creveling	"	14	7 00
G W Creveling & Co.	"	11	15 00

All persons who may feel aggrieved by the above classification can have an opportunity of appealing, by calling upon the undersigned at his residence, in Greenwood, township, at any time until Monday the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, at which time an appeal will be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg.

GEORGE W. UTT,
June 7, 1867. Mercantile Appraiser.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

the successors of

WILLIAM SLOAN & SON

continue the business of making

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every style of

FANCY WAGONS,

which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

JOB
PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

FINANCES.

AUDITORS' STATEMENT
OF
BOUNTY FUND OF BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

School Directors of Bloom township

DR.

To am't of tax on Duplicate of 1864	$12,479 28
" " " 1865	9,565 36
" " " 1866	3,904 68
	$25,949 42

CR.

By exonerations on 1st Duplicate	$705 81
" " 2d "	289 69
" " 3d "	264 62
" Collectors com. on 1st Duplicate	249 30
" " " 2d "	185 91
" " " 3d "	72 80
Com. of J. R. Moyer, Treasurer,	55 14
" E. Mendenhall	61 84
Amount paid 56 men to fill quota	16,800 00
" 16 veteran volunteers	4,800 00
Expenses of J. J. Brower and M. Whitmoyer to Nashville.	779 56
Discount, exchange, stamps and telegraphing	412 23
Interest on Bonds,	1,609 74
Attorneys Fees,	90 00
J. J. Brower for making Duplicate	5 00
J. K. Edgar as Secretary, etc.	24 30
T. J. Morris for making Duplicate	5 00
Balance in hands of Treasurer	168 47
	$25,949 42

The undersigned have examined the above account and find it to be correct.

MILES CHEMBERLIN,
JOHN K. GROTZ,
Bloomsburg, May 31, 1867. Auditors.

STATEMENT
OF THE
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Farmer's Department.

Rotation of Crops.

THE importance of a rotation of crops is indeed a subject of vast moment to the agriculturist. De Condolle has advanced the theory and has supported it by strong argument, that of the nutriment which all plants receive and *digest*, they exude an incomsumable or unnutritive portion by their roots, and that this excrement matter melts or poisons the soil for a second crop of the same kind until it is either consumed or neutralized by cultivation; this very matte howeve proving nutritious to other or different kinds of plants.

From this he argues that one crop of grain should not be succeeded by another of the same description, wheat after wheat oats after cats, etc.; nor reasoning from analogy, ought wheat to follow oats, as they are too nearly allied in their natures, and are supposed to feed on the same pabulum, both also coveting the same description—that which is cool and rather heavy.

The above fact will account for the fact that the clover crop often fails when sown for a long succession upon the same soil. Fibrous-rooted plants are always best followed by tap-rooted ones—plants raised for their tops or grain may be best succeeded by those cultivated for their roots and the reverse. From attention to these facts arises the incalculably profitable system of "turnip husbandry" in England, by which they are enabled to raise crops of grain of the finest quality in almost if not quite double the quantity, and at the same time carrying forward the improvement of the soil to an almost indefinite extent, to which may be added the means of supporting double the amount of stock by introducing the different varieties of roots, green crops for soiling, forming a link in a system by which the famer is enabled to pay in rent, tithes and taxes which in almost every other country would be t and unsupportable.

It is *a change of crops* which we want and not *a rest* for the land, and I sincerely believe that we should be relieved from one-half the evils which now assail us in the shape of blight, smut, rust, mildew, rot and a dozen others, whose name would then be forgotten—a *healthy* crop being mostly proof against this host of pestilences. And such a crop usually springs from a well-cultivated soil nor however made rich by the immediate application of large quantities of rich manure, for valuable as these may be in forcing on green crops to be mown for hay or fodder, I am convinced that they are of injury to the production of all kinds of grain.

Nor are these remarks alone applicable to the farm or farm crops, but also quite as applicable to the garden, where a careful attention to the rules of *rotation* will greatly increase the crops both in quality and quantity, as I have proved in my own case.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

Quantity of Seed per Acre.

WE give the following for reference:

GRAIN DRILLED.—Wheat, one and a half to two bushels; rye, one and a fourth to one and a half; oats, two and a half to three; barley, two and a half to three; barley and oats, one bushel of oats to two bushels of barley; peas, two to three bushels; buckwheat, half to two-thirds of a bushel; corn, in hills, six to eight quarts; in drills, for fodder, two to three bushels; broadcast for fodder, three to four bushels; broomcorn in drills, half to three-fourths of a bushel; beans, one to one and a half bushels.

GRASSES.—Timothy, eight to twelve quarts; orchard grass, one and three-fourths to two bushels; red-top, twelve to sixteen quarts; Kentucky blue grass, two bushels; white clover, four to six quarts; red clover, six to eight quarts; millet, half to three-fourths; lucerne, eight to ten pounds.

VEGETABLE AND OTHER SEEDS.—Beets, four to five pounds per acre; carrots, two pounds; ruta-baga, three-forths to one pound; tobacco, two ounces; cotton, two to five bushels; turnips, one to two pounds; onions, three to four pounds.

Stone Fences.

IN some regions a stone wall is the cheapest fence that can be made. In many respects, too, it is the best for farm purposes. It has a look of honest stability that is truly pleasing, but is rarely advisable except where adjoining fields will furnish stones enough to inclose them, and the fields will be greatly improved by their removal. Every wall will tumble down some time or other. On springy soils, draining is indispensable. A trench should be dug a foot or more deep with plow and scraper. Then draw the larger stones for the foundation, and dump them in the trench, which will save much handlifting. Afterwards draw the smaller, scattering them along the entire line. Of course, the stones should be laid so as to bind as much as possible, and inclining inwards somewhat. If practicable, find enough flat stones to cover the top of the fence, and help to throw off the rain, and to prevent Jack Frost from tearing it into pieces.—*American Agriculturist.*

Paring Potatoes.

MANY persons, in preparing potatoes for cooking, pare off a thick slice from the surface, instead of digging out the eyes. Prof. Blot, in his lectures on the potato, says this skimming process is all wrong, as the strength of the vegetable lies near the surface—the starch growing less abundant as the centre is approximated. The starch, near the surface, contains the nutriment—which is not more than seven or eight per cent. —the balance being mainly water.

Transplanting Trees.

PEOPLE planting orchards should give strict orders to mark the north side of trees with red chalk before they are taken up, and when set out to have the tree put in the ground with the marked side to the north.

For the Young Folks.

The Man in the Bag.

THERE were two brothers, who were both soldiers; the one had grown rich, but the other had no luck, and was very poor. The poor man thought he would try to better himself; so pulling off his red coat, he became a gardner, and dug his ground well and sowed turnips.

When the crop came up, there was one plant bigger than all the rest; and it kept getting larger and larger, and seemed as if it would never cease growing; so that it might be called the prince of turnips, for there never was such a one seen before and never will again. At last it was so big that it filled a cart, and two oxen could hardly draw it; but the gardner did not know what in the world to do with it, nor whether it would be a blessing or a curse to him. One day he said to himself, "What shall I do with it? if I sell it, it will bring me no more than another would; and as for eating, the little turnips I am sure are better than this great one: the best thing perhaps that I can do will be to give it to the king, as a mark of my respect."

Then he yoked his oxen, and drew the turnip to the court, and gave it to the king. "What a wonderful thing!" "I have seen many strange things in my life, but such a monster as this I never saw before. Where did you get the seed, or is it only your good luck? If so, you are a true child of fortune."

"Ah, no!" answered the gardner "I am no child of fortune; I am a poor soldier who never yet could get enough to live upon; so I set to work, tilling the ground. I have a brother who is rich, and your majesty knows him well, and all the world knows him; but as I am poor, everybody forgets me."

Then the king took pity on him, and said, "You shall be poor no longer. I will give you so much, that you shall be even richer than your brother." So he gave him money, and lands, and flocks, and herds; and made him so rich, that his brother's wealth could not at all be compared with his.

When the brother heard of all this, and how a turnip had made the gardner so rich, he envied him sorely; and bethought himself how he could please the king and get the same good luck for himself. However, he thought he would manage more cleverly than his brother; so he got together a rich gift of jewels and fine horses for the king, thinking that he must have a much larger gift in return: for if his brother had so much given him for a turnip, what must his gift be worth?

The king took the gift very graciously, and said he knew not what to give in return more costly than the great turnip; so the soldier was forced to put it in a cart, and drag it home with him. When he reached home, he knew not upon whom to vent his rage and envy; and at length wicked thoughts came into his head, and he sought to kill his brother.

So he hired some villains to murder him; and having shown them where to lie an ambush, he went to his brother and said, "Dear brother, I have found a hidden treasure; let us go and dig it up, and share between us." The other had no thought or fear of his brother's roguery: so they went out together; and as they were traveling along, the murderers rushed out upon him, bound him, and were going to hang him on a tree.

But whilst they were getting all ready, they heard the trampling of a horse afar off, which so frightened them that they pushed their prisoner neck and shoulders together in a sack, and swung him upby a cord to the tree; where they left him dangling, and ran away, meaning to come back and despatch him in the evening.

Meantime, however he worked and worked away, till he had made a hole large enough to put out his head. When the horseman came up, he proved to be a student, a merry fellow, who was journeying along on his nag, and singing as he went. As soon as the man in the bag saw him passing under the tree, he cried out, "Good morning! good morning to thee, my friend!" The student looked about, and seeing no one, and not knowing where the voice came from, cried out, "Who calls me?"

The man in the bag cried out, "Lift up thine eyes for behold here I sit in the sack of wisdom! Here have I, in a short time, learned great and wonderous things. Compared to what is taught in this seat, all the learning of the schools is as empty air. A little longer and I shall know all that man can know and shall come forth wiser than the wisest of mankind. Here I discern the signs and motions of the heavens and the stars; the laws that control the winds; the number of the sands on the seashore; the healing of the sick; the virtues of all simples, of birds, and of precious stones. Wert thou but once here, my friend, thou wouldst soon feel the pow- of knowledge."

The student listened to all this, and wondered much. At last he said, "Blessed be the day and hour when I found you! cannot you not let me into the sack for a little while?" Then the other answered, as if very unwillingly, "A little space I may allow thee to sit here, if thou wilt reward me well and treat me kindly: but thou must tarry yet an hour below, till I have learnt some little matters that are yet unknown to me."

So the student sat himself down and waited awhile; but the time hung heavy upon him, and he begged hard that he might ascend forthwith, for his thirst of knowledge was very great. Then the other began to give way, and said, "Thou must let the bag of wisdom descend, by untying yonder cord, and then thou shalt enter." So the student let him down, opened the bag, and set him free. "Now then," cried he, "let me mount quickly!" As he began to put himself into the sack heels first, "Wait a while!" said the gardner "that is not the way." Then he pushed him in head first, tied up the bag's mouth, and soon swung up the searcher after wisdom, dangling in the air. "How is it with thee, friend?" said he; "dost thou not feel that wisdom cometh unto thee? Rest there in peace, till thou art a wiser man than thou wert."

So saying he borrowed the student's nag to ride home upon, and trotted off as fast as he could, for fear the villains should return; and he left the poor student to gather wisdom, till somebody should come and let him down, when he had found out in which posture he was wisest,—on his head or his heels.

DRY GOODS, &c.

GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING
GRAND OPENING

OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of

DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,

HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,

LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,
LOOKING-GLASSES,

NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,
NOTIONS,

PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,
PAINTS AND OILS,

GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,
GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,

HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,
HARDWARE,

TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,
TINWARE,

SALT,
SALT,
SALT
SALT,
SALT,

FISH,
FISH,
FISH,
FITH,
FISH,

GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,
GRAIN AND SEEDS,

&c., &c. &c.,

AT

McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S,
McKELVY, NEAL & CO.'S.

Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Streets,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,
IRON AND NAILS,

In large quantities and at reduced rates, alway on hand.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

WE DEFY COMPETITION.
PURE DRUGS,
PURE CHEMICALS,
PURE PATENT MEDICINES,
AT THE
NEW DRUG STORE.

HAIR BRUSHES, CLOTHES BRUSHES, NAIL BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, BLACKING BRUSHES, WHITEWASH BRUSHES, PAINT AND VARNISH BRUSHES,

FRENCH AND AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS, every size.

WHITE LEAD,
FLORENCE WHITE, COLORS IN OIL,
DRY COLORS, PATENT DRYER, LINSEED OIL, TURPENTINE AND VARNISHES, BETTER THAN CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE.

SUPERIOR DYE COLORS,
BEST AND CHEAPEST.

All the Patent Medicines, warranted genuine, COAL OIL LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS AND BURNERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
PERFUMERY AND TOILET,
AND FANCY ARTICLES IN GREAT VARIETY.
Agent for Landreth's Garden Seeds.
Agent for Marsh's Celebrated Trusses.
COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS
supplied with Godfrey's Cordial, Balsam, Harlem and British, Sweet and Castor Oils, Hooper's Pills, Essence and Flavoring Extracts, lower than New York, Prices. Everybody remember that fifty per cent. can be saved by going to HENDERSHOT'S
may19'67-ly.] MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES.
EYER & MOYER

respectfully invite a continuance of patronage. Their Drugs and Medicines are all selected with the greatest care, avoiding as much as possible the introduction of delirious nostrums, and are purchased from the best importing houses in the country.

PATENT MEDICINES
of all kinds, including Ayer's, Jayne's, Holloway's, Hostetter's, Wishart's, Hoofland's, &c. constantly on hand.

COAL OIL AND ALCOHOL.
HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, AND CLOTHES BRUSHES
PAINTS AND CHEMICALS
of every variety, and of the best quality.
FANCY TOILET ARTICLES.

The public may rely at all times on procuring the above articles, with all the new useful preparations kept in the best conducted establishments.

PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS
and Family Receipts compounded with the greatest accuracy and dispatch.

J. R. MOYER,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
DRUGIST,
CORNER OF MAIN AND MARKET STREETS,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
where will be found a large and select stock of Drugs,
MEDICENS AND CHEMICALS.
Also all the
PATENT MEDICINES OF THE DAY,
I am also prepared to furnish Country Stores with Castor Oil, Godfrey's Cordial,
TURLINGSTON'S BALSAM,
and all other medicines kept in their line at City prices.
☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.
In medicines, quality is of the first importance.
Bloomsburg, June 7, 1867

E. EVERETT & DR. J. B. CASE'S
NEW DRUG STORE,
IN ORANGEVILLE,
JUST OPENED
WITH A SPLENDID AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF GOODS APPERTAINING TO THE DRUG BUSINESS,
PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.

In short any article that can be named in the Drug line can be had at their store. Dr. J. B. Case is a Practioner, and also understands Pharmacy; E. Everett is a Medical Student, has attended one term at the Jefferson Medical College, and understands the compounding of Drugs.

They respectfully invite the patronage of their friends, and the public generally, assuring them "SAFE," and whatever will be purchased of them will be fresh and pure. [apr20'67

GROCERIES, &c.,

NEW STORE
AND
NEW GOODS,
IN
MIFFLINVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just returned from the city with a fresh and well selected
ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE,
and has opened a store in the room formerly occupied by Stephen Wolf. His stock consists of everything usually kept in a first-class country store, such as
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CEDARWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c., &c.
He hopes to merit a share of the public patronage. REES J. MILLARD.
Mifflinville, May 3, 1867.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,
Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 24 North Wharves, and 27 North Water St.,
Philadelphia.

WEAVER & SPRANKLE,
WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Nos. 225 and 227 Arch Street,
Philadelphia.

SCHELL, BERGER & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
Dealers in
FISH, SALT, CHEESE, PROVISIONS, &c.,
Nos. 122 and 124 North Wharves, above Arch St.
Philadelphia.
Sole agents for Wilcox's Wheel Grease, in barrels, kegs, and cans.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
and Dealers in
SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE,
No. 29 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

COTTRELL & AYRES,
Wholesale Dealers in
FISH, CHEESE, &c., &c.,
No. 106 North Wharves,
second door above Arch Street.
Philadelphia.

M. ARTMAN. C. H. BILLINGER. H. R. ARTMAN.
ARTMAN, BILLINGER & CO.,
No. 23 NORTH THIRD STREET,
(Nearly opposite Jones, Kent, Imatec & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in
YARNS, BATTING, WADDING, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, FLY NETS,
GRAIN BAGS, CORDAGE, &C. ALSO, WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE,
BRUSHES, TRUNKS, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
May 16, 1867-1y.

DRY GOODS.

HURRAH FOR CATAWISSA!
THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS.

Goods to compare with stringency of the money market. Look and compare prices before purchasing elsewhere. Just call at the favorite business stand of
McKINCH & SHUMAN,
and you will be met by the obliging proprietors or their clerks, and shown through their great variety store free of charge, of course. They will give you a fair chance to spend your loose change, they trust much more profitably than it can be spent elsewhere. Their
STOCK OF DRY GOODS
this spring is much larger in all its varieties than usual. Their
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
are of the nicest styles in market. They have a fine assortment of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
SUMMER CLOTHS, CASSINETS,
CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
and numerous articles common to such establishments, besides a general assortment of
HARDWARE, TINWARE, QUEENSWARE,
AND GROCERIES,
all at greatly reduced prices. They wish to conduct their business on the system of
"PAY AS YOU GO,"
and they think they can afford to sell very cheap. They return their thanks for many past favors, and ask the future patronage of their former customers and the public generally.
McKINCH & SHUMAN.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS,
HOOP SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIEFS,
THREADS, SEWING SILKS,
TRIMMINGS, PORTE MONNAIES,
SOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, AND NOTIONS GENERALLY,
Also Manufacturers of
BRUSHES AND LOOKING GLASSES,
and Dealers in
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
BROOMS, ROPES, TWINES, &c.,
No. 308 North Third Street, above Vine,
Philadelphia.

M. M. MARPLE,
NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY GOODS,
No. 33 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

E. J. LESTER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,
No. 20 North Second Street, opp. Christ Church,
Philadelphia.

BARCROFT & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHS CASSIMERES, BLANKETS, LINENS,
DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
Philadelphia.

ANDREWS, WILKINS & CO.,
Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 501 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

JOSEPH S. DELL,
Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer in
CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,
No. 41 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

WATSON & JANNEY,
Importers and Jobbers of
SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
No. 325 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAINS, BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE, BROOMS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS, FANCY BASKETS, TABLE, FLOOR, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
No. 509 Market Street, south side,
Philadelphia.

THE KEYSTONE CLOVER SEED STRIPPER.
PATENTED OCTOBER 2, 1866.

This simple, though effective machine is admitted by all scientific observers to be the most direct device for gathering clover seed yet discovered. A mere glance at it is sufficient to convince the most obtuse mind of its practical utility.

It strips the clover head from the stalk leaving the straw standing upon the ground. It is easily drawn by one horse, and requires but one man or boy to work it.

It is compact, simple in structure, and not liable to get out of order, and can be cheaply got up. The great advantage in this machine is, we have the seed gathered in the chaff, ready for the clover mill or huller, besides saving the great length of time and labor of mowing, handling and threshing it from the straw. It will also pay every farmer to gather his seed with this machine, on account of the saving of the seed which is lost in the old way of gathering it.

Extraordinary inducements offered to energetic men who wish to purchase State or county Rights.

For particulars address
WERTMAN & REINBOLD,
CENTRALIA,
Jan27'67.] Columbia County, Pa.

MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—The Fall term began September 5. The Faculty of Instruction consists of four resident and four non-resident professors, and a tutor. The object is to educate young men for the Christian Ministry. There is a preparatory class for those who have not received a collegiate education. One hundred and sixty dollars a year are granted to beneficiaries, with an additional sum in special cases. The tuition, use of Library and text-books, are free to all. The school was founded by the Unitarian and Christian denominations, but is open to all who believe in the divine origin of Christianity. The Library consists of 5,500 volumes.

Application may be made to Rev. A. A. Livermore, President of the Board of Instruction, Meadville, Pa. nov17-1y

THE AMERICAN HAY KNIFE AND FORK.—We the undersigned citizens of Columbia County witnessed the trial of hay forks on the farm of Mr. Pursel, in Hemlock Township, on Monday, May 7, 1866, between the American Hay Knife and Fork manufactured by SLIFER, WALLS, SHRINER & Co., of Lewisburg, Pa., and the Randel's Patent Hay Hook. The American Fork lifted more hay in one draught than the Randel in three. We are satisfied it will take as much hay into the mow as two good horses can draw. We also saw it cutting hay, and think it cannot be beat as a hay knife, and cheerfully recommend it as the best hay fork and knife we have ever seen.

C. RITTENHOUSE, DR. F. C. HARRISON,
W. B. KOONS, JOHN BOAK,
JOHN DETERICK, DANIEL NOYER,
H. DIGLEMILLER, SYLVESTER PURSEL,
MICHAEL BELLES, JOHN WOLF.

They also manufacture the celebrated Buckeye Reaper and Mower, and other agricultural implements.

TOBACCO & SEGARS.

THE ONLY PLACE
to get the best
TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
is at HUNSBERGER'S,
a few doors below the American House,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

He has the largest and most select of
SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO
ever offered to the citizens of Bloomsburg. All the fancy brands of
SEGARS,
and the best Fine-cut and Plug
CHEWING TOBACCO,
can be had at his counters.
TOBACCO PIPES
in great variety are among his large stock.
DON'T FORGET TO CALL.
H. H. HUNSBERGER.

HAGEN, BOYD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Wholesale Dealers in
LEAF AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
SEGARS, &c.,
No. 61 North Third street,
Philadelphia.
Consignors can forward their stock "In Bond," without prepaying the United States tax.

H. W. RANK'S
WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
No. 146 North Third Street,
(between Cherry and Race, west side,)
Philadelphia.

RUSSELL & WOODRUFF,
Wholesale Dealers in
TOBACCOS, CIGARS, PIPES, &c., &c.,
No. 13 North Third Street, above Market,
Philadelphia.

FRISHMUTH, BROTHER & CO.,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO DEALERS,
No. 151 North Third Street,
five doors below Race,
Factories, Nos. 221 and 223 Quarry Street,
Philadelphia.

IRON, TINWARE, &C.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.

The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of
MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES, MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c

He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-irons, and every thing usually made in first-class Foundries.

His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.

Grain or all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.

This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.
PETER BILLMYER.

STOVES AND TINWARE.
A. M. RUPERT
announces to his friends and customers that continues the above business at his old place on MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.
Customers can be accommodated with
FANCY STOVES
of all Kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.
25 DOZEN MILK-PANS
on hand for sale.

W. I. BURKHART,
Importer and Dealer in
IRON AND STEEL,
No. 60 Front Street,
Philadelphia.

GEORGE H. ROBERTS,
Importer and Dealer in
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,
No. 331 North Third Street, above Vine,
Philadelphia.

I. H. WALTER,
Late Walter & Kaub,
Importer and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,
No. 230 North Third Street,
between Race and Vine
Philadelphia.

BENJAMIN GREEN,
Dealer in
CARPETINGS, WINDOW SHADES, OIL CLOTHS, MATS, &c.,
No. 33 North Second Street,
Philadelphia.

G. W. BLABON & CO.,
Manufacturers of
OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,
Warehouse, No. 121 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

J. H. LONGSTRETH,
PAPER-HANGING WAREHOUSE,
No. 12 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

J. V. LAMBERT,
with ROSS, SHOTT & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.,
No. 30 Market Street,
Philadelphia.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.
W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
give notice that they are prepared to accommodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

MILLER & HOST,
Successors to Franklin P. Seltzer & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
LIQUORS, WINES, &c.,
Nos. 410 and 412 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S

SEWING MACHINES,

Were awarded the Highest Premium at the State Fairs of

New York,	Kentucky,	Vermont,
Tennessee,	New Jersey	Missouri,
Pennsylvania,	Alabama,	Ohio,
Mississippi,	Indiana,	Virginia,
Michigan,	North Carolina,	Wisconsin,
California,	Iowa,	Oregon,

AT THE FAIRS OF THE
American Institute, Franklin Institute, Maryland Institute, Mass. Mechanics' Association, Penn. Mechanics' Institute, St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanics' Association,

And numerous Institutes and County Fairs, including all the Fairs at which they were exhibited the past three years. First Prizes have also been awarded them on Machines at the exhibitions of

LONDON, PARIS, DUBLIN, LINZ,

Beaucaire, Leyenne, St. Etsier, Chalons, and they have been furnished, by special command, to the Empress of France, Empress of Austria, Empress of Russia, Empress Dowager, Queen of Spain, and Queen of Bavaria.

THE GROVER & BAKER
ELASTIC-STITCH
SEWING MACHINES
are superior to all others for the following reasons:—

1. They sew with two threads direct from the spools, and requiring no rewinding.

2. They are more easily understood and managed, less liable to derangement than other machines.

3. They are capable of executing perfectly, without change or adjustment, a much greater variety of work than other machines.

4. The stitch made by these machines is much more firm, elastic, and durable, especially upon articles which require to be washed and ironed, than any other stitch.

5. This stitch, owing to the manner in which the under thread is interwrought, is much the most plump and beautiful in use, and retains its plumpness and beauty even upon articles frequently washed and ironed until they are worn out.

6. The structure of the seam is such that, though it be cut or broken at intervals of only a few stitches, it will neither open, ravel, nor part, but remain firm and durable.

7. Unlike other machines, these fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation.

8. With these machines, while silk is used upon the right or face side of the seam, cotton may be used upon the other side without lessening the strength or durability of the seam. This can be done on no other machine, and is a great saving upon all articles which are made up with silk.

9. These machines, in addition to their superior merits as instruments for sewing, by a change of adjustment, easily learned and practiced, execute the most beautiful and permanent ornamental embroidery and ornamental work.

In addition to their family machines they have also the

IMPROVED DOUBLE LOCK STITCH MACHINES,

making a stitch alike on both sides. This Company make both the Lock and Double stitch Machines, so that persons having a preference can select such as they like best, and if not suited can exchange for the other, thus giving the public the advantage of this arrangement. They also make the newly invented

NO. 1 LOCK STITCH MACHINES

an advance upon all machines heretofore known for sewing with the Lock-Stitch. It is of great power and strength, especially adapted for tailors, shoemakers, harness-makers, carriage-trimmers, and for all descriptions of work to which the lock-stitch is applicable. It works with equal facility silk, cotton, or linen thread, and will sew the finest muslin as well as the thickest leather. Price $80; with Hemmers, $85. Their No. 0 is

A LIGHT RUNNING MACHINE,

combining many improvements, adapted for tailoring, vest-making, light shoemaking, as well as for family sewing. Large numbers of these machines are in use, and they give universal satisfaction. None who have seen this machine will willingly use the noisy and cumbrous lockstitch machines heretofore in general use. Price $60, with Hemmers, $65.

These machines of every description can be had of the agent's office in Bloomsburg, or at either of the manufacturer's offices, to which the attention of the public is especially invited.

T. H. MASTERS, Agent,
Hartman's Building,
Bloomsburg,
Mar27'67-1y.] Columbia County, Pa.

EMPIRE SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES are superior to all others for FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES. Contain all the latest improvements and are most durable and easy to work. Illustrated Circulars free. Agents wanted. Liberal discount allowed. No complimentary notices. Address EMPIRE S. M. CO., 464 Broadway, New York.
sept1-1y

JOHN GILBERT. THEO. A. ROYAL.
GILBERT & ROYAL,
(SUCCESSORS TO
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Nos. 26 and 28 North Third Street,
Philadelphia,
Importers and Dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, DYESTUFFS, &c.
May 1, 1867-1y.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK
MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, &c.,
Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. A. HENDRY,
Successor to Hendry & Harris,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 35 North Third Street,
Philadelphia.